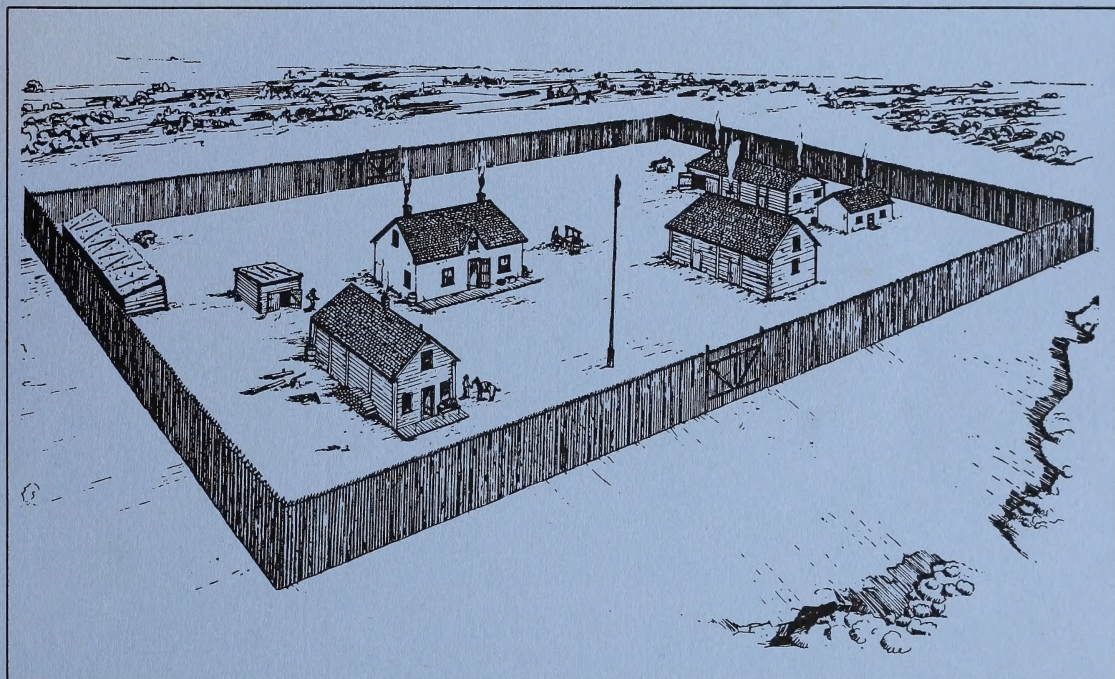


THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF VICTORIA POST 1864 - 1897

Michael R.A. Forsman



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Alberta
CULTURE

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF VICTORIA POST, 1864-1897

by

Michael R.A. Forsman

Archaeological Survey of Alberta

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Canada

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Final Report

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF VICTORIA POST, 1864 - 1897

(GaPc 6)

By

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For

Alberta Culture

Archaeological Survey of Alberta

Permit No. 77 - 72

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SUMMARY STATEMENT

In 1977 and 1978 archaeological excavations were carried out at Victoria Post in areas not previously examined. The purpose in doing so was to further broaden our understanding of this late nineteenth century fur trade site. An extensive area of disturbed topsoil was removed with a small front-end loader. This process revealed several sub-surface features not recorded in the available literature. All archaeological features thus exposed were excavated manually. Much new information was recovered on the structure of the Clerk's house and associated kitchen extensions and refuse features. Two newly located refuse deposits associated with the Men's house residential area were also excavated. The identification and analysis of the artifacts and faunal remains has been carried out. Comparisons and contrasts have been drawn in the cultural assemblages associated with each of the two residential areas, incorporating earlier excavation results from near the Men's house. This was done in an attempt to recognize similarities and differences in the archaeological record which could be attributed to the lifestyles of the Hudson's Bay Company employees. Cultural material patterns were observed and have been interpreted as contributing important information on the personnel, life and activities at the post.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Victoria Post (Fig. 1) is the most extensively examined late-nineteenth century Hudson's Bay company fur trade establishment in Alberta. Even so, it has not been entirely excavated. Much of the information from the archaeology of the site has been sporadically reported, while still other results have never been published. The purpose of this report is to describe and study the excavation results from 1977 and 1978 in relation to two residential areas of the site.

The Victoria (more recently called Pakan) area participated in several of the activities and events important to the historical development of Alberta. Among these were: missionary activity, the fur trade, mixed-blood migration from the Red Deer River area, Treaty signing and North West Mounted Police presence, energy resource exploration, and the development of agriculture. Settlement at Victoria began with the construction of a Methodist mission there in 1863. The Hudson's Bay Company followed by establishing Victoria Post in 1864. This site was not especially important to the history of the Hudson's Bay Company and the fur trade. The post is now important, however, because the Clerk's house still exists, standing as the oldest structure in Alberta on its original location (Fig. 2). It is also significant because of its historical association to the nearby McDougall Methodist mission. The Hudson's Bay Company finally abandoned the site in 1897 or 1898.

The potential of the site for archaeological research and interpretive development was recognized in 1971 (Losey et al 1977a:1). Archaeological excavations by the University of Alberta Archaeology Field School were carried out in 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Losey et al 1977a, 1977b, 1977c). Archaeological activities in 1977 and 1978 were carried out by the Archaeological Survey of Alberta. The purpose of all the excavations was to recover structural and artifactual information which would supplement the historical record of the site. Before describing the archaeological results, a more detailed historical sketch must first be given in order to establish a regional and period context for the site. This involves giving a brief outline of the missionary activity leading to settlement at Victoria, a description of the local native groups and

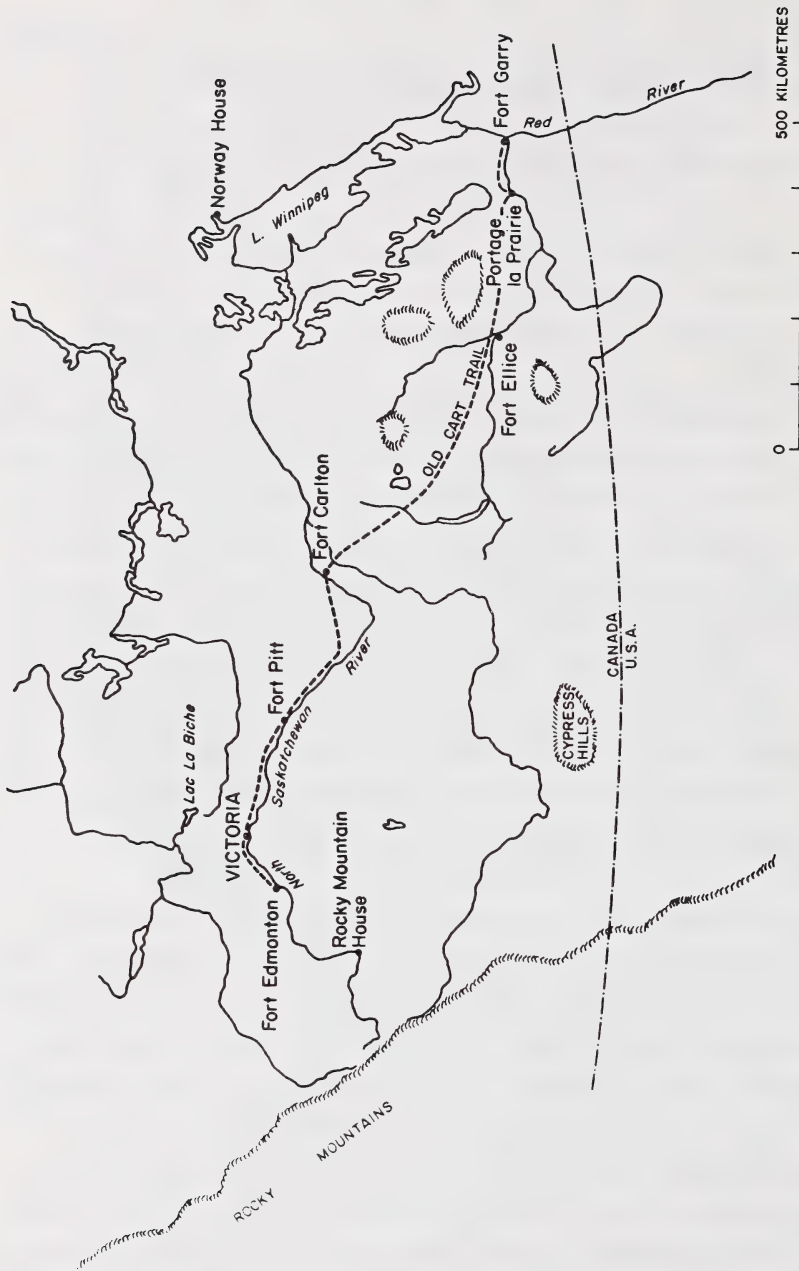


Figure 1. Map illustrating the location of the Victoria site.



Figure 2. Regional map and inset view of the Clerk's House, Victoria Post.

their movements (who were the focus of early trade), and a summary of the fur trade to 1897.

Methodist missions in the Northwest

Methodist missions starting into the Northwest during the 1840's led to pioneer settlements not focused on existing or major fur trade sites. The earliest missions were at Pigeon Lake, Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Smoky (then called Smoking) Lake, and in 1863, Victoria.

The name Victoria was conferred on the mission site by George McDougall, the Methodist missionary coming onto the upper Saskatchewan River in the position of chairman to occupy the site (McDougall 1896:52). The location on the North Saskatchewan River was chosen in 1862 and referred to as Victoria as early as December in the same year (McDougall 1888:101). The probable reason for building at this spot was that it intersected a trail leading to the old Smoking Lake mission to the north and a trail to the south paralleling Egg Creek onto the parkland plains. The North Saskatchewan River was an important transportation and communication route--downstream to Canada and Europe, upstream to Edmonton and other points west and north. The Egg Lake (now called Whitford Lake) trail was used by the Smoking Lake mission as an avenue to the Indians and buffalo on the plains (McDougall 1896:38). The Smoking Lake mission, under the charge of Thomas Woolsey, was abandoned because of its failure to attract large numbers of natives.

There is no evidence that the Victoria area was occupied by any other Euro-Canadian, mixed-blood, or native peoples at the time the mission was established there. During the winter of 1862-1863 John McDougall (George's son) freighted much of the lumber and supplies from the older mission to the new site. Victoria mission was formally established in the spring when Woolsey moved there. Initially this was a tent camp. Lumbering operations moved to the North Saskatchewan River, upstream of the site; construction of the mission house began, and a garden was planted (ibid: 54,59). The arrival of George McDougall with his family and missionary party had a still greater impact on the settlement. Construction was begun on other buildings, including a log house, store

house, church, stables, and outbuildings (ibid: 64, 65, 96). References are also made to erecting a palisade around the mission house and stages for food caches (ibid: 43, 125, 227). By 1864, the mission was an established little community.

Native groups and the local settlement pattern

Artifacts recovered from the Victoria Post site indicate that the location was only lightly utilized by native people in prehistoric times. The archaeological evidence for this consists of a few lithic shatter and flake fragments recovered from below the historic depositional horizon. Much more evidence for native people and people of mixed-blood comes with objects excavated from historic contexts. This material culture evidence consists of lithics and some worked bone. As it is known that some native and metis groups retained stone working abilities into the mid- and late nineteenth century (Elliot 1971, Doll and Kidd 1976), we were not surprised to discover some lithic objects associated with the historic assemblage at Victoria. These artifacts are however more properly discussed as a component of the historical context from which they were derived.

The historic natives of the Victoria area were mainly Cree, often both Woods and Plains Cree together (McDougall 1896:92). The Woods Cree generally occupied the forested areas north of the Saskatchewan River while the Plains Cree, who frequented the mission in larger numbers, ranged throughout the parkland region to the south. "Wood Stoney" (Assiniboine?) sometimes camped near the mission (ibid: 117), Sarcee "enemies" are reported in the vicinity of Buffalo Lake (Ibid: 211), and from 1865 onwards, occasional references are made to the Blackfoot of the plains south of the parkland belt (ibid: 258).

During the winter of the move to Victoria, the natives not only served as a missionary focus, but were also important to the survival of the missionaries. Provisions traded from the natives included "calfskin bags of pounded meat, cakes of hard tallow, bales of dried meat, and buffalo tongues" (ibid: 25). The absence of any agricultural base meant the missionaries had to subsist almost totally on fish and wildlife.

John McDougall and Thomas Woolsey had enough difficulty securing

provisions for their own wants, but they were also anticipating the needs of the growing mission. The arrival of George McDougall's entourage substantially increased the size of the small community and further affected local travel and settlement patterns:

"Our own party was large, and then every little while starving Indians and passing travellers would call, and these must be fed....The new mission, already in its first season, had become the house of refuge for quite a number, both red and white" (ibid: 80, 105).

Although gardening and planting of crops were made an early priority of the mission, additional provisions still needed to be obtained by hunting buffalo in the parkland and by establishing a fishery at Saddle Lake (ibid: 81,96).

The presence of a mission at Victoria affected the local behavior patterns of native peoples in a number of ways. The mission formed the nucleus of a small permanent settlement consisting of Euro-Canadian, mixed-blood, and native peoples. Small as this community was, it became a focal point for repeated spring and fall encampments of large numbers of Indians. Even while the mission was being constructed during the spring of 1863, natives came in and set up "hundreds of lodges" (ibid: 51). The large gatherings of Indians lasted as long as six weeks twice-yearly (ibid: 91, 104, 129, 191, 218).

The short periods of dense occupation around the mission depleted provisions rapidly, following which the natives "would seek the buffalo away out on the plains" (ibid: 53). If the following season was winter, a small proportion of the Indians "went northward into the woods to trap and hunt for fur" (ibid: 104). Subsistence in the north, however, was not easy and they sometimes had to make hunting forays onto the plains:

"These people frequented the wooded country to the north of the Saskatchewan, and were known as "wood-hunters". Moose and elk, deer and bear, and all manner of fur-bearing animals in the country were their legitimate prey, but occasionally they made a raid on the buffalo" (ibid: 117).

The numbers involved in this movement during the winter season is further illustrated by the following passage:

"During the winter of 1864 a camp of about forty lodges of Wood Stoneys came to the mission from the north, and stopping with us for a couple of days pitched across to hunt for buffalo for a while" (ibid: 117).

McDougall suggests that the native camps on the plains (parkland) were typically short-lived occupations, possessing great flexibility of movement,

"continually moving with the buffalo, so that the place that knew them today might possibly never know them again forever, so big is this vast country, and so migratory in their habits are its peoples" (ibid: 32).

Large camps of Indians did not only occur at Victoria, but also occurred elsewhere and at other times of the year (ibid: 23, 108).

The activities carried out at the Plains Cree camps were many and varied:

"with the opening light and all day long, the women had been busy scraping hides and dressing robes and leather, pounding meat, rendering tallow, chipping bones wherewith to make what was termed 'marrow fat', bringing in wood, besides sewing garments and making and mending moccasins....In the meantime the hunters had been away killing and bringing in meat and robes" (ibid: 25).

At a large camp of Plains Cree at Victoria,

"Conjuring and gambling were going on night and day. Dance feasts, and dog feasts, and wolf feasts, and new lodge dedication feasts were everyday occurrences" (ibid:92).

In describing the behavior of the Wood Stoneys on a later visit to the mission, McDougall's observations were quite similar,

"They were great gamblers and polygamists, and generally a pretty wild lot" (ibid:117).

Although McDougall frequently provides fairly descriptive accounts of Plains Cree movements and activities, he is less fulsome in regard to their material culture, and to that of other people. The Indian women made

"scrapers out of the (bison) leg-bone for fleshing hides. The men fashioned knife-handles out of the bones, and the children made toboggans of the same. the horns served for spoons and powder flasks" (ibid: 262).

In addition to the native hide lodges,

"Horses there were in many hundreds, of all colors and grades, and dogs, it would seem by the thousand" (ibid: 191).

The preceding descriptions of missionary and native activity provided some impression of the setting and situation in which Victoria Post was established. Some attention to weapons is warranted because the adoption of more modern firearms has been recorded and provides one key to the dating of archaeological features. The fairly widespread transition from flint-lock guns to that of rifle and cartridges probably took place over several years. McDougall documented dramatically the impression made by the appearance of modern arms in the North West. the following quotes cover a three-year period.

May-June ("early summer"), 1869:

"This was my first experience with a breech-loader with fixed ammunition. I had obtained one from my brother David during the winter. It was a Smith and Wesson single-loader...and my Indian friends thought with me that this was a wonderful gun" (McDougall 1903:65).

Fall hunt, 1869:

"Many a tumble I witnessed during the ride over that rough spot, probably about a mile across, ...as feathers and breech-cloth, bow and quiver, and old flint-lock, paint and flesh and blood and horse went tumbling pell-mell around me" (ibid: 92).

"....I looked to my gun, which was a breech-loader of the old type. You swung open the breech like a barn door, and inserted the cartridge, which, when you closed the breech, was cut by this action so that the powder ran into the nipple, and then you put on a big cap made like a plug hat, and thus your gun was loaded." (ibid: 100).

"I saw their painted faces, saw the flint-locks pointing and bows strung with arrows in hand..." (ibid: 102).

Late 1870:

"...he was about to pull his old flint-lock" (ibid: 157).

"I alone was the possessor of a breech-loading shotgun, the first of the kind to come into the country. It was a revelation to every one of us. Hitherto the flint and percussion locks were the best weapons we owned, but here was something wonderful..." (ibid: 188).

Late summer, 1871:

David McDougall "brought with him some new arms which were significant of a change" (ibid: 202).

Spring hunt, 1872:

"...The Bloods especially had come in from the Missouri recently and were well armed, while in our camp I was the only man with a breech-loading gun, and this not a "repeater". Moreover, these warriors had repeating rifles, mostly Henry's sixteen-shooters, and breech-loading revolvers, and plenty of fixed ammunition, all of which were new to us dwellers north of the forty-ninth parallel..." (McDougall 1903:215).

"But it did me good to note how carelessly my Stoneys carried themselves, armed as they were with only muzzle-loading, single barrelled shotguns, and many of the young fellows with only bows and arrows" (ibid: 216).

David McDougall was a free trader and in order to compete with the Hudson's Bay, we might well expect that he used more modern arms as an important trading commodity. If John McDougall equated "fixed ammunition" with brass-cased cartridges, the first few of these were available c. 1869. The modern breech-loading shotgun made its appearance here by late 1870 or early 1871. The .44 Henry rimfire cartridge appeared in 1872 and may not have been broadly available until 1873 or even later. The presumed popularity of modern arms and free trader competition may have spurred the Hudson's Bay Company into supplying similar arms and ammunition within one or two years. The introduction of modern arms to the North West c. 1869-1873 (in the absence of other information) has value in dating deposits at Victoria Post when such artifacts are found in the archaeological record.

The fur trade to 1897

The fur trade was a major historical phenomenon in the development of western Canada. Declining stocks to the eastward and intense rivalry for new fur resources motivated extensive exploration efforts in the late

eighteenth century. In 1821 the Hudson's Bay company amalgamated with the North West Company to gain effective monopoly of the fur trade. Changes were made to manage the trade more efficiently: redundant fur posts were abandoned, employees "laid-off", costly supply routes eliminated, efforts made to reduce the abuse of alcohol, and attempts initiated to conserve fur-bearing resources.

Following the establishment of cart brigades between St. Paul, U.S.A., and the Red River community, free traders began to challenge the H.B.C. hold on the fur trade. By 1862, free traders had penetrated the Saskatchewan River country as far as Cumberland House (Innis 1956:331). The Chief Factor of the Upper Saskatchewan River District, W.J. Christie at Fort Edmonton, met the competition by establishing posts at Turtle Lake and Victoria in 1864 (Hurt 1979:65). By 1864, in McDougall's opinion,

"The Indians, both Wood and Plain, pagan and Christian, were now flocking into Victoria in such numbers that the Hudson's Bay Company saw the necessity of establishing a trading post there" (1896:217).

Victoria was a logical choice because a small Methodist mission was already established there, and more importantly, was associated with twice-yearly large encampments of Woods and Plains Indians. Competition also led to abandonment of policies protecting fur-bearing animals (Innis 1956:337). In 1869, the H.B.C. sold its rights over control of lands draining into Hudson's Bay to Canada. Steamboat navigation on the Saskatchewan River was inaugurated by the H.B.C. in 1874 as a transportation improvement. The 1870's, however, were also a period marking the decimation of the bison (buffalo). Ranchers and farmers began moving in. Railway construction was accompanied by the search for coal, timber, and other resources. By the 1880's the fur trade had lost its pre-eminent economic position. With the disappearance of the bison, movement of Indians onto reservations, and declining fur returns, Victoria Post also diminished in significance. The H.B.C. site finally closed its doors in 1897.

Victoria Post

Victoria Post was constructed subservient to Fort Edmonton (Hurt 1979:65). It was always a post or outpost, never a fort in terms of the Hudson's Bay Company organization. The construction of the post may have led to higher levels of activity locally:

"For the month or six weeks that the large camps were there, spring and fall, it was a busy point. Travellers, traders, hunters and freighters were coming and going every little while all through the year....One Hudson's Bay packet once in the year, and occasional budget of mail by some unexpected traveller...." (McDougall 1896:218).

Establishment of the new post, however, did not disrupt the seasonal round of the natives:

"As autumn merged into winter, the larger number of Indians recrossed the Saskatchewan and struck for the buffalo" (ibid: 218).

Although initial occupation and operation of the post commenced in 1864, Hurt presumes this was characterized by a tent camp until the Clerk's House was completed in October, 1865 (1979:81) and the storehouse in 1866 (ibid: 85). By 1874, at least seven structures and a surrounding palisade had been built. Victoria Post was almost closed in 1873, closed between 1883 and 1887, reopened as an outpost of Lac la Biche, upgraded in 1889 to post status again with its own outposts at Whitefish and Saddle Lake, threatened once more with closure in 1891, and finally abandoned in 1897-98 (ibid: 71, 74-76, 78). The precarious existence of this post suggests that it was not financially important; an impression which is supported by the published values of its fur returns (ibid: 78). Historic plans of the post, dating 1874, 1884, 1889 and 1895 are shown in Figures 3 to 6.

Tradition, stress and systemic adaptation at Victoria Post

The fur trade in 1864 was still the most important economic activity in the Northwest. As traditionally practised by the Hudson's Bay Company, the economic role was also inextricably tied to the political and social life of the Northwest. The fur trade of the time, then, is herein regarded as a sociocultural system wherein the Hudson's Bay

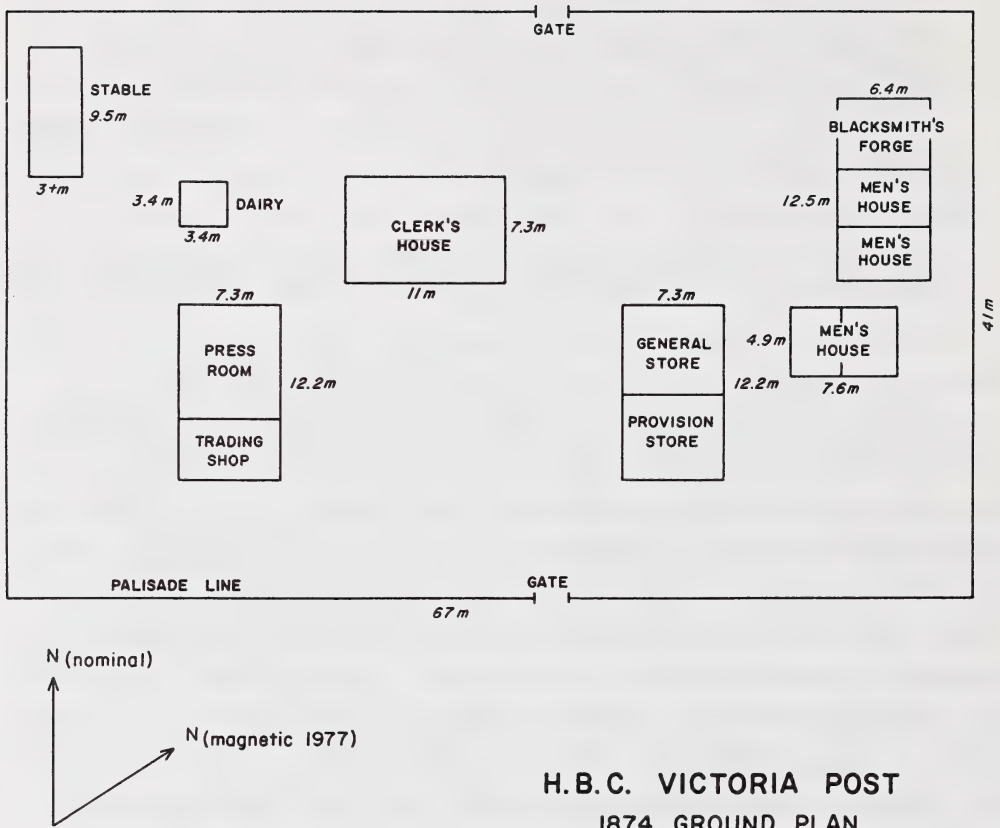


Figure 3. Hardisty's sketch plan of Victoria Post, 1874. Redrawn from the original in the Hardisty Papers, Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.

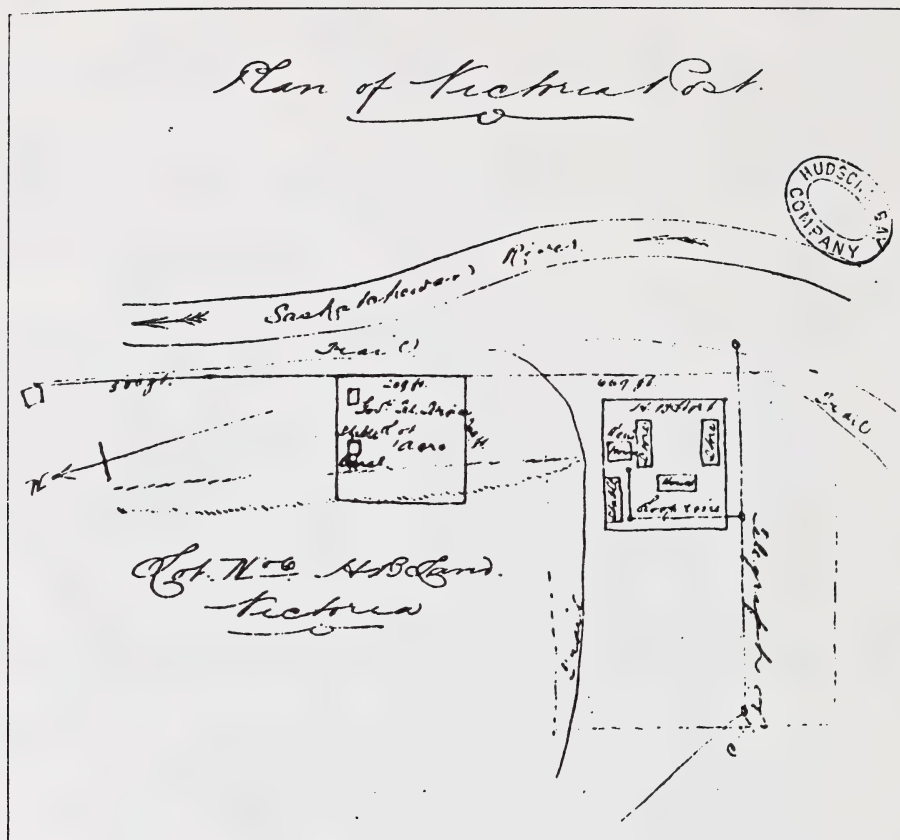


Figure 5. Beeston's sketch plan of Victoria Post, 1889.

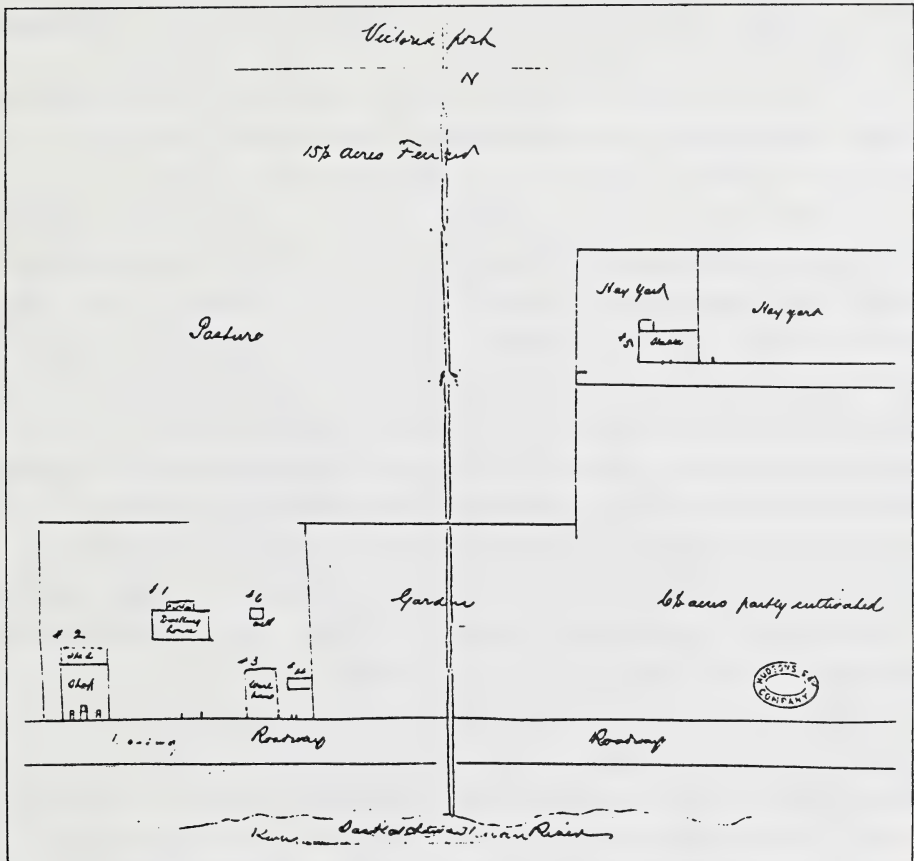


Figure 6. Ground plan of Victoria Post, 1895.

Company was the prime mover. Since amalgamation with the Northwest Company in 1821, the company had held effective monopoly control of the fur trade throughout Rupert's Land and even beyond. Expansion of the American frontier brought improved transportation westwards. With goods becoming easily available at St. Paul, independent traders began challenging the established Hudson's Bay Company system.

Victoria Post reflected a significant attempt by the Hudson's Bay Company to forestall the encroachment of independent fur traders into the upper Saskatchewan district in the late nineteenth century. The establishment of this post and others, however, contributed somewhat to overhead expenses and certainly were not successful in maintaining the company's monopoly. Declining fur returns, the demise of the bison, the costs of staffing and maintenance, and continuing competition from local traders were an ever present threat to the viability of the post. Even improvements in transportation, such as using steamboats to carry goods, were not sufficiently supportive for carrying on an exclusive trade. Other, perhaps unrecorded, economies such as decreasing material benefits supplied to employees at company expense also had to be introduced. To put it another way, the stress imposed by changing fur trade conditions on the Hudson's Bay Company resulted in certain effects which may be found expressed in the archaeological record.

The organization of the Hudson's Bay Company and the history of the period had a direct impact on the material culture of Victoria Post. Part of that culture sooner or later became part of the archaeological record. The recognition of patterned regularity and variability in those remains are among the critical steps towards a better understanding of man's past behaviour at the site. It is assumed that such an analysis will reveal certain observable characteristics of the small society occupying the post -- how their lives were structured, their status, and how they were affected by the changing fur trade.

The characteristics of archaeological deposits found at Victoria Post are due to the activities of the people who lived there. They must include not only Hudson's Bay Company employees, but also their dependents, native traders, visitors and guests. The materials found in

the deposits, moreover, reflect the industrial, commercial and domestic lives of the populace. It is not assumed that the relative importance or duration of different activities such as building construction and repair or the baling of furs and food preparation will necessarily be represented in the archaeological record by corresponding proportions of artifacts related to them. It is expected, however, that the artifacts and faunal remains recovered do occur in some proportion to the intensity of activity and the size of the population on site through time. For example, the deposition of cultural material could have occurred more frequently in the spring and fall when many people visited the site.

Differences were expected to be found in the material culture assemblages through time, reflecting the adaptive changes of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trade sociocultural system. Obviously, and there was already historical evidence for this, declining trade and attempts to cut costs would result in reducing staff at the post. This would show up as fewer late occupation remains around the Men's House because labourers and tradesmen would be laid off before the Clerk.

With steamboats coming onto the Saskatchewan River in 1874, an increasing quantity and variety of goods might be found archaeologically after this date. There would be a growing probability of finding American manufactured items as York Factory was replaced by Fort Garry and St. Paul as the major shipping centers. The diversity of goods may have further increased with the extension of Canadian Pacific Railway lines first to Prince Albert after the Northwest Rebellion and then to Edmonton in 1890.

In addition, the growing availability of manufactured products and continuing competition may have resulted in the Bay Company introducing such cost cutting measures that might also be reflected in the archaeological record. Most prominently this could have taken the form of discontinuing the practice of supplying many of the domestic furnishings of company employees. For example, this could be manifested as no longer bringing in Copeland ceramic table wares from England or replacing them with a variety of cheaper products.

Victoria Post was administered by an officer of the company who was

referred to as the Clerk. The Clerk lived in the main house together with his family. The Clerk's house was reportedly the first structure built on site, apparently started in 1864 but not completed until 1865. The house was also used to entertain prominent traders, guests and visitors to the site. As an important structure both administratively and residentially, the Clerk's house was probably more continually lived in and better maintained than any other building. Perhaps this is why it still stands. A parallel case is noted at Fort Dunvegan where the only standing structure left is the Factor's house.

Other employees included an assistant clerk, blacksmith, carpenter, trader and labourers. These could live in the "Men's Houses". Depending on the conditions of employment, wives and children might also live there. Based on the list of employees at Victoria Post between 1864 and 1897 (Hurt 1979:80), the intensity of occupation and activity was greatest during the first ten years. Thereafter, no support staff are listed except for the year 1889 when a labourer was hired to assist the Clerk in making repairs to the buildings. In addition, part time help could be hired to serve as freighters and labourers but these people might or might not actually have resided at the post.

The above sketch of the site populace, the known decline of activity through time, and post ground plan were used to formulate several hypotheses about the nature of the archaeological deposits. It was expected that archaeological deposits associated with the Clerk's house should be regularly identifiable through time as this was the most continuously inhabited structure. On the other hand, archaeological remains associated with residence in the Men's houses should most frequently be related to the initial years of occupation when the number of employees was greatest. Some allowance was made for the presence or absence of families, changes in family size (unknown factors) or the possible increase in quantity and variety of goods through time, as might be inferred from improved transportation by steamboats coming onto the Saskatchewan.

Some differences were also expected to occur in the nature of the material culture assemblage between the two residential areas. These

differences could be related to diverse occupational responsibilities and levels of income. Presumably the Clerk had a higher level of income than the average wage of the Men's house inhabitants. Vast differences in the assemblages from one area to another, however, were not anticipated, because the Clerk's position in the H.B.C. hierarchy was a low level one, and because the Northwest was not well equipped to cater to diverse consumer tastes. Most of the available goods were still supplied by the Bay company even though independent free traders were establishing a foothold. It could not be determined historically to what extent the Men's houses at Victoria were supplied by the company with furnishings and other articles necessary to carry out domestic duties. If their houses were furnished at company expense, it was hypothesized that household articles were generally similar to those used in the Clerk's house. These would include surplus items, old or worn stock, and objects of only slightly inferior quality. Some allowance was also made for idiosyncratic or otherwise unexplained contributions to the archaeological record. For example, a fragment of cut crystal stemware might be found in the Men's house area that would have no counterpart from the Clerk's house. Regarding the total artifact assemblages from the two areas it was nevertheless expected that the qualitative character of the Clerk's house assemblage would be superior in an overall sense to that of the Men's houses.

The means whereby objects came to be deposited on site were noted because the artifacts recovered came from two kinds of deposits. The deposits were not only formed differently but artifacts in them were also preserved to varying degrees. The two major behavioral processes which worked to form the archaeological record were loss and discard. Most of the artifacts found across the dirt floor area of the Clerk's house were fairly small. Buttons, beads, small fragments from a broken cup, nails, etc., could easily be deposited through loss and accidents. A lesser proportion of objects, eg., burnt matches, might intentionally have been discarded on the floor. A larger item, the child's moccasin, might simply have been abandoned prior to construction of the floor and could be considered as reflecting either a loss or a discard process.

Although it was difficult to decide whether or not any one artifact from a living floor area represented loss or discard, it was generally assumed that most of the artifacts from across the Clerk's house floor were deposited as a result of loss or lack of care in retrieving objects to be intentionally discarded in refuse areas located elsewhere.

Sub-surface depression features containing artifacts, on the other hand, were presumed to illustrate discard behaviour primarily. Even among these features some distinctions were drawn. In the case of privy deposits, these features could contain some small artifacts such as buttons, clothing beads or coins that were deposited through loss or accident. Most of the larger artifacts and faunal remains found in them, however, were probably thrown in there purposely. Refuse depression features were morphologically distinct from privies and also contained artifacts. These depressions might have initially served as small borrow pits to obtain clay or soil for some construction or fill uses but were also certainly important as refuse collection points. All of the artifacts found in refuse pit features were thought to have been deposited through discard practice alone.

Although there will be no attempt in this report to analyse loss versus discard behaviour among Victoria Post inhabitants, should the reader attempt to do so with the data presented herein he is cautioned that the two depositional processes may be partly responsible for differences in the archaeological record. This should be one of the expectations in making comparisons from the Clerk's house floor assemblage to that of the external refuse pits.

Cultural materials buried under the floor of the Clerk's house were better preserved than those deposited outdoors. Caution was again exercised in comparing well-preserved assemblages to those where organic remains had disintegrated. When it was known that wood remains were not well preserved in outdoor areas of the site it would have been foolish to say, for example, that occupants of the Men's house did not use matches to light their pipes but those of the Clerk's house did because matches were found in one place and not the other.

Given the historical background of the site and some reservations concerning the archaeological record, the information recovered from the excavations can next be presented.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT VICTORIA POST

The archaeology of Victoria Post is important because it provides a tangible link to incompletely recorded lifestyles which no longer exist. There is a potential for archaeology to contribute towards discovery and explaining past human behaviour on the site. Previous reports produced information which is suitable for this purpose. The first task, however, is to describe the results of the 1977 and 1978 excavations. Then in analyzing the results, some reference is made to earlier work but it is beyond the scope of the present report to synthesize all the archaeological information recovered from the site. All of the reports on the excavations are furthermore useful for providing comparative data to other late nineteenth century sites.

The objectives of the 1977 and 1978 field season were focused on those areas of the site not previously investigated. These included locating the northwest corner of the palisade, search for a stable, excavation for earlier kitchen additions on the north side of the Clerk's house, and excavation of the floor area in the Clerk's house. In addition, further excavation was carried out near the southeast corner of the post compound, where earlier archaeology indicated there was a potential for more refuse deposits to be found. Material from these deposits is important because of their probable association to the inhabitants of the Men's houses (hereinafter given in the singular).

The first few test units were hand excavated to determine the integrity of archaeological deposition. In accordance with the finds of earlier excavators, most areas appeared to be generally disturbed to an average depth of 30 cm below surface. Below this level intact features could be expected. Consequently a Case 300 diesel caterpillar tractor with front-end loader was hired to strip large areas of disturbed overburden. Including the test unit areas, approximately 1,000 square metres of site surface was removed to a mean depth of 30 cm. The site area was then scraped by a small tractor with hydraulic back blade to more clearly delineate sub-surface feature locations. Individual

features were further exposed and excavated using hoes, shovels, trowels and brushes. Excavated matrix from these features was passed through power screens fitted with 6.5 mm wire mesh to recover the cultural material from excavation units. The total extent of excavations to date on the site are shown in Figure 7. More than 1,300 square metres of the site surface (about 45% of the site area) has been excavated since 1974.

Excavations in the reported stable location failed to reveal any structural remains. Several features, not previously known to exist, were found north of the Clerk's house. Excavations under the building suggested that the floor had been constructed more recently than the snell. Broader excavations than previously undertaken in the Warehouse area (south east of the Clerk's house) were again unsuccessful in exposing any structural remains. In the southeast corner of the site new information was obtained on refuse disposal near the Men's house. The results of the excavations are described in greater detail below.

Palisade

The 1977 excavations located the northwest corner of the palisade for the first time exposed the southeast corner. All excavations on the interior of the fort site were mapped relative to these two reference points, and to the Clerk's house.

Approximately 38 m and 14 m of the north and west palisade walls were uncovered. In comparison to previous findings on north wall construction (Losey et al 1977c: 3-5), the newly exposed walls were also found to consist of full round posts, set near the center of the footer trench. The west wall uncovered during the same excavations was different from that which was exposed in 1974. The northern part had posts set in the centre of the trench whereas the southern end consisted of posts set nearer the exterior of the trench (Losey et al 1977a:88). The south and east palisade walls were also placed towards the exterior of their trenches (Losey et al 1977a:88, 1977b:3, 4; 1977c:3). The palisade construction trench averaged 60 cm in width everywhere (Losey et al 1977c:4). Shallower depths were recorded for other parts of the palisade, but these may reflect factors of surface disturbance. All of the palisade walls were constructed of full round posts.

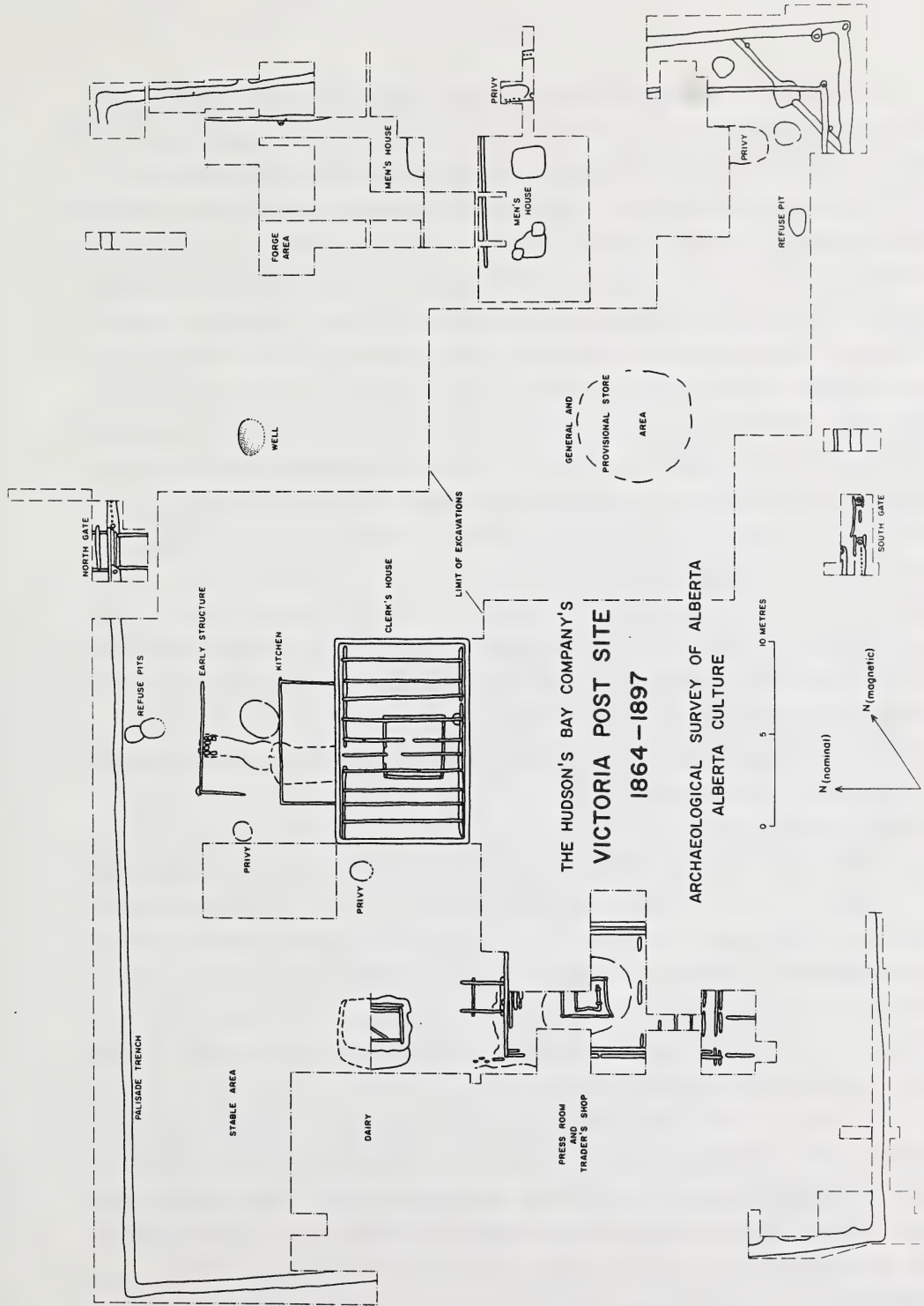


Figure 7. Plan view of Victoria Post showing excavated areas.

"King posts", of larger diameter and, in at least one instance, set at greater depth than adjacent palisade posts, were recorded at the south west, south east, and north east corners (Losey et al 1977a:8, 87; 1977b:5, 26, 29; 1977c:4,5). No such construction element was present at the north west corner of the palisade. Here the corner post was found to be the same size as the other palisade posts in both the north and west walls. Neither was there any evidence of ancillary king posts, such as had been located along the east wall (Losey et al 1977b:4, 28; 1977c:4).

Assuming Losey's speculative reconstruction of the building of the palisade to be correct, that is in a clockwise direction starting at the northeast corner, then the northwest corner of the palisade would represent almost the last phase of palisade construction (Losey 1977b:7,8). Possibly at this last stage of construction a major king post complex was unnecessary.

Stable

Hardisty's 1875 sketch of the site showed that a stable was located in the north west corner of the post compound. Excavations in this area revealed extensive disturbance related to twentieth century activity. No intact cultural horizons or structural remains dating to the nineteenth century could be found here.

Clerk's House Area

In the Hudson's Bay Company's organizational hierarchy, Factors were in charge of forts, Clerks in charge of posts. The Clerk's house, then was the residence of Victoria Post's administrative head and his family, if he had one. In addition, the Clerk also entertained visitors and guests to the post in his house and used it as a location for writing much of his correspondence. The Clerk's house was probably the first structure built at Victoria Post.

The Clerk's house area includes several structural and depression features that functionally are more likely related to the Clerk's house than to the Men's house, a separate residential area. The Clerk's house area extends from the house to the north palisade line. Excavations in the area revealed new information on the house foundation, floor construction and sub-floor deposits, various kitchen extensions and

several sub-surface exterior depressions features.

House Foundation:

Archaeological excavations around and under the Clerk's house were carried out in order to mitigate the impact to buried remains which might be caused by restoration work. The first major structural material exposed was concrete. The concrete work seemed to be a principal foundation element and was presumably of twentieth century construction. Consequently there was some doubt whether or not the building was on its original location. Further exposure along the north wall revealed that the concrete only formed a 3-9 cm slab exterior to the lower wall logs. Removal of the slab suggested that it had been poured as a protective covering to the lower wall structure, possibly because it had begun to rot. Below the wall, portions of the original base log and ground surface were found in an undisturbed condition. Examination of the undisturbed sections not only indicated that the house was on its original location, but also disclosed important information on the use of shims in the construction of the Clerk's house (Fig. 8).

There was no evidence for a sod or topsoil horizon under the base logs. In fact, a shallow channel (5 to 20 cm deep) appeared to have been excavated for the foundation prior to laying the base log. Support and levelling shims were then placed at intervals in this trench. The shims were mainly of wood and placed horizontally. In three locations along the north side the shims were parallel to the wall. The shim was perpendicular to the wall in only one location, on the east side. The height of a smaller shim, on the north wall, was further increased by placing a sandstone slab on top. The base logs then rested on the shims. There was no evidence for fastenings between these two elements. The location of the shims occurred where the upright posts placed a downward stress on the base logs.

The use of the above construction technique could not be fully compared to other buildings at the site because remains uncovered previously were either not all well preserved or only partially excavated. The use of a shim in one instance, and the presence of shallow trenches at other locations, did indicate that the same technique

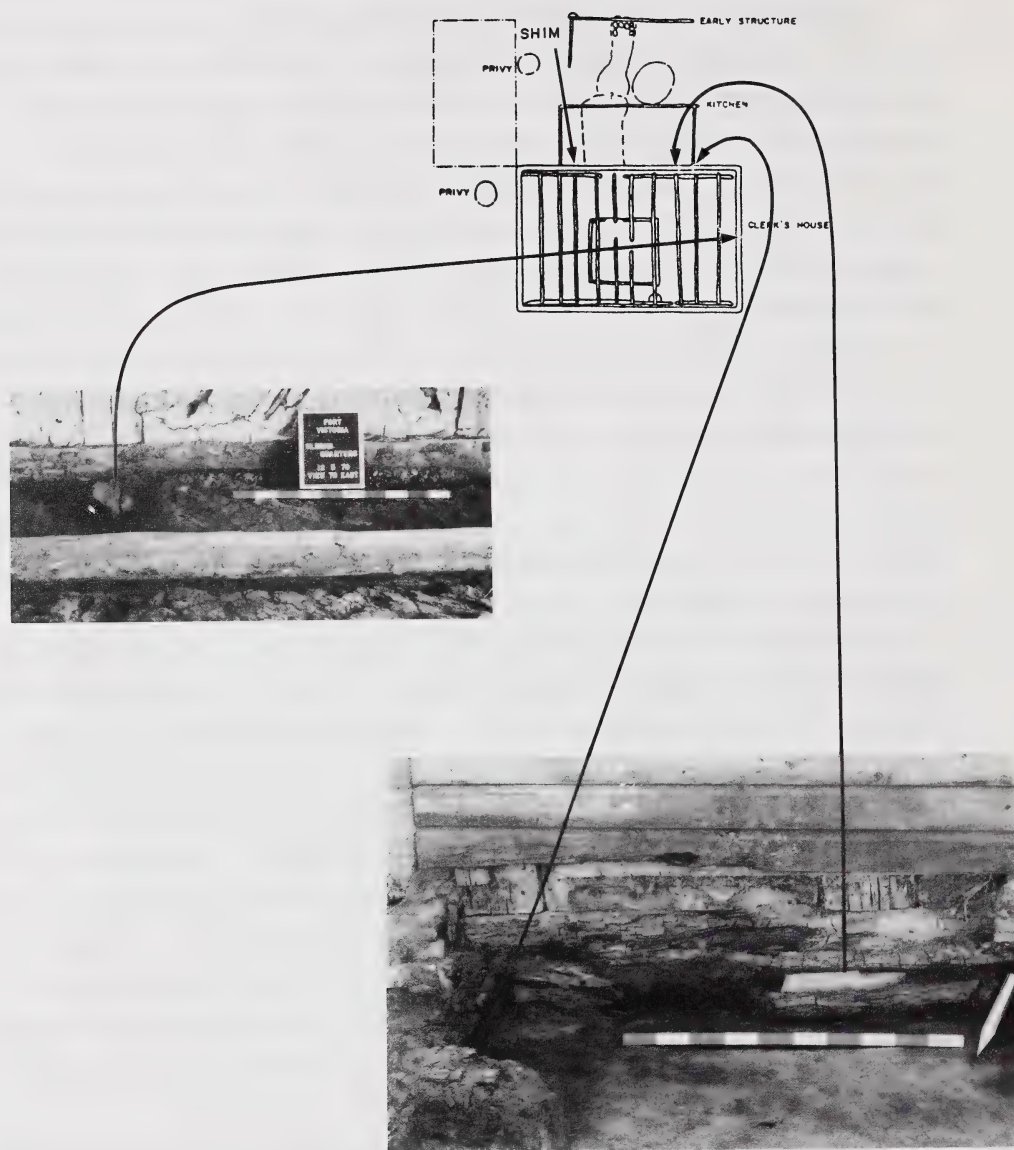


Figure 8. Shims under the base log (foundation) of the Clerk's House.

probably had been used elsewhere. These traces were found to occur for the Trader's Shop and attached shed (Losey et al 1977c:7). Although a number of excavations have been carried out at other fur trade posts in Alberta the only site at which this particular construction method is even hinted at was for Edmonton House III (Nicks 1969:85). Even here, however, the primary evidence was not archaeological but documentary and vague in its description. Outside of the province, however, the use of the technique is known to occur for two Metis houses in the Red River settlement, dating to 1835 and 1849 (Forsman 1977:11, 20).

House Floor/Sub-Floor:

Restoration of the Clerk's house necessitated taking out the existing floor structure. Archaeology was carried out on the interior for a variety of reasons. The historical record provided no information on whether or not the floor was constructed at the same time as the house. Architectural data -- two rooftop chimneys -- may suggest that the original structure was heated by either fireplaces or stoves. If heated by fireplaces, these left no "patched-in" flooring traces and, even if the stone bases for such hypothetical structures were completely dismantled prior to floor construction, they should still leave some archaeological evidence for their previous existence.

The archaeology crew removed all of the flooring, which consisted of tightly-fitted tongue-and-groove boards. Very few spaces were evident, including knot-holes, which would only permit the smallest of artifacts such as seed beads or straight pins to fall through the floor level onto the soil below. The archaeological implication of finding larger artifacts is that they were deposited prior to floor construction.

The floor boards had been fastened with common cut nails having an average length of 7.7 cm. Only a few wire nails were noted in the floor boards, and, in some instances at least, were indicative of later repairs or modifications. Other studies have observed that "dating of old buildings from their nails is not a precise technique, but when used with discretion ... has proved generally reliable and useful" (Nelson 1968:1). Wrought nails continued to be manufactured and used even after the introduction of cut nails c. 1790. The useage of wrought nails at

Fort Victoria continued to 1864, at least, because they are present in the main structural elements, willow lathing, door and window construction and upper level floor boards (Zylstra 1978:4). Cut and wrought nails represented a technological advancement that was intermediate between the hand production of wrought nails and fully machine-produced cut nails. This type is also present at Fort Victoria in selected structural elements, such as top plates and rafters, in window and wall lining construction, and in the upper level floor boards (Zylstra 1978:6). Cut nails then came into widespread use and only began to be superceded by wire nails from the late 1890's onwards (Nelson 1968:10; Byrn 1970:388). The predominant use of cut nails in the boards of the main floor implies that construction of this feature can be dated relative to other events. The absence of wrought and cut-and-wrought nails may be taken as evidence that the main floor was constructed subsequent to the basic completion of the house, including mud-plastered walls and upper level floor.

The floor boards fit fairly tightly against the walls and were not nailed to any wall foundation logs. Neither were the floor joists connected to any of the surrounding wall structure (Fig. 9). The floor joists were supported along the north and south sides by large underlying timbers resting directly on the ground surface. Components of the cellar wall structure were not found to be integrally connected to the overlying floor joists or flooring.

The process of removing the floor boards resulted in considerable disturbance to the top 2 cm of dust and soil (Fig. 10). Rodent activity under the flooring was also evident and had previously contributed to some disturbance of all soil deposits. The topmost 2 cm layer was scraped by hoe, swept and discarded. Archaeological excavation below this depth was accomplished by using hand tools, shovels, hoes and trowels. Arbitrary areas between the joists were designated as excavation units. All soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. Excavation was carried out until sterile subsoils were reached (Fig. 11).

Culture bearing soil deposits below the flooring were variable in depth. An air space of 3 to 5 cm was present beneath the floor boards.

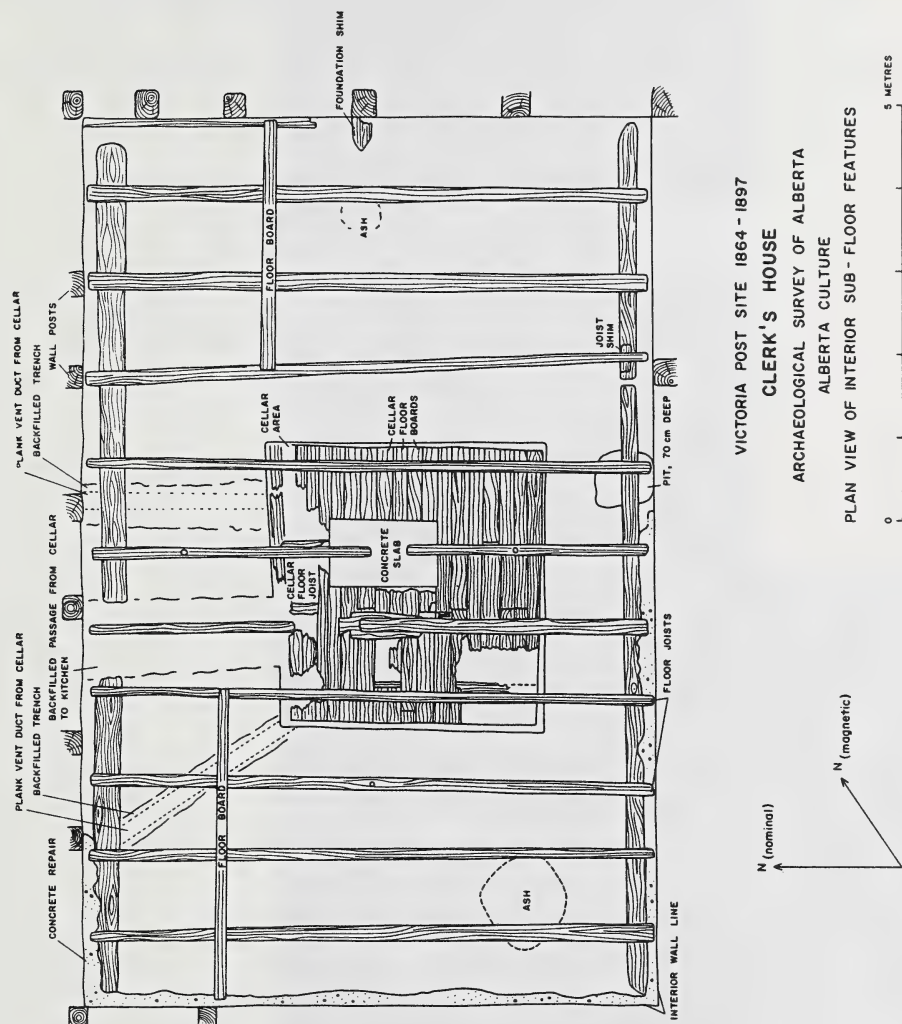


Figure 9. Joists and other features under the floor of the Clerk's House.



Figure 10. Interior view of the Clerk's house (facing west wall) following removal of the floor boards. Part of the cellar is visible in the center foreground.

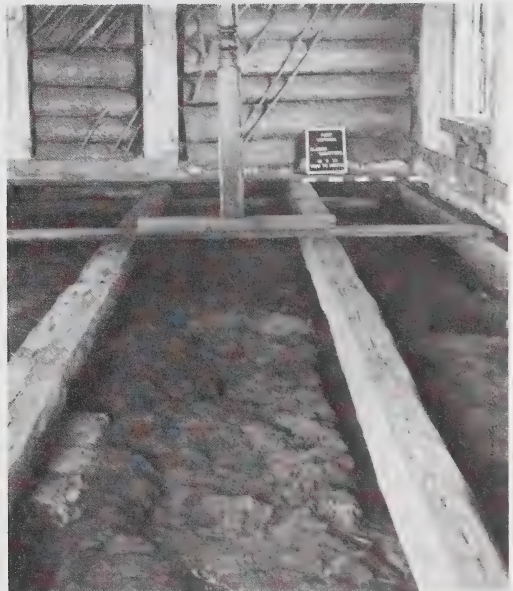
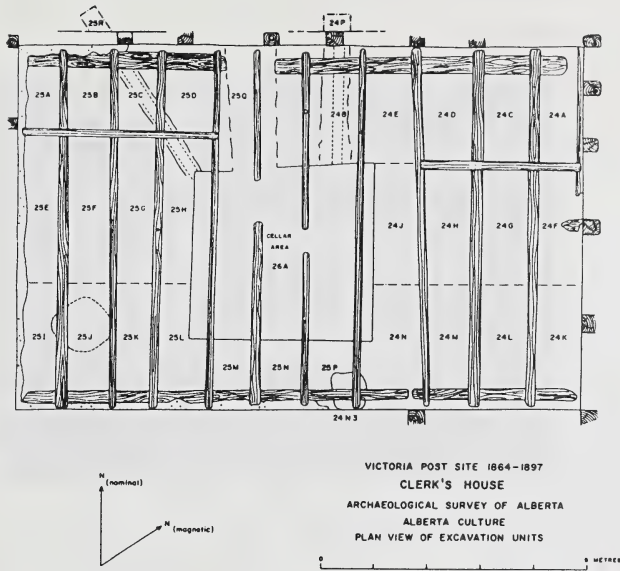


Figure 11. View of the interior of the Clerk's house following excavation of artifact bearing deposits.

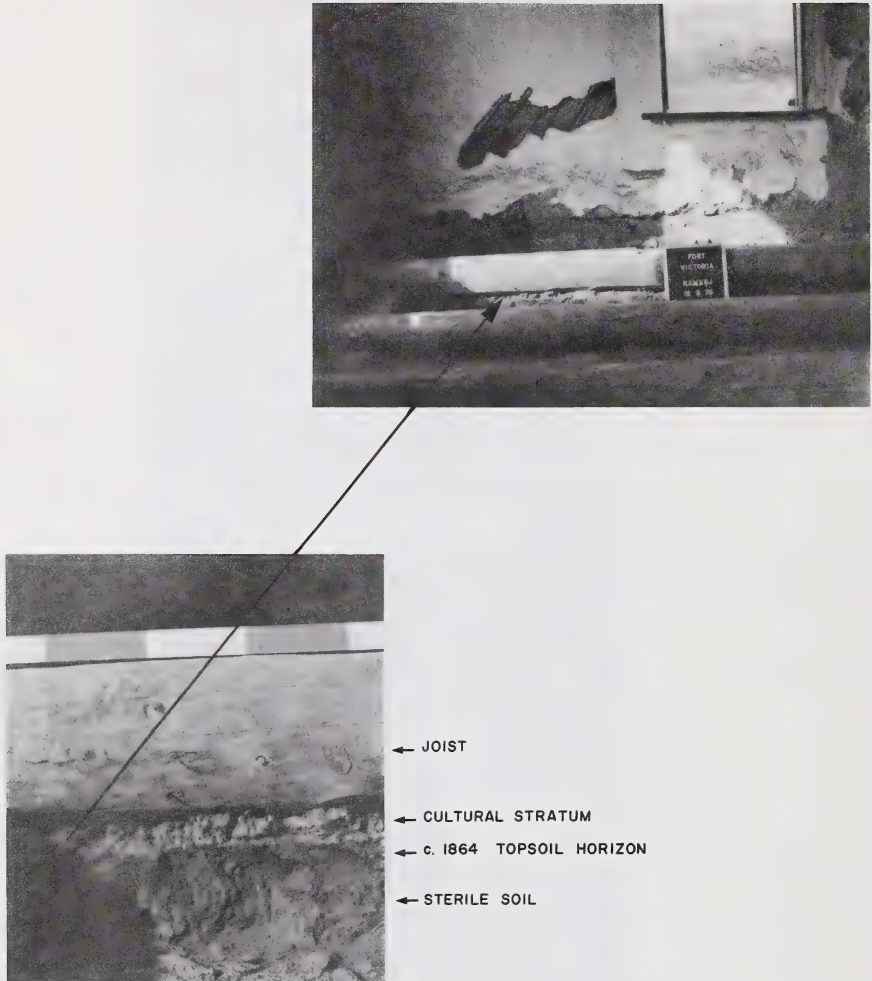


Figure 12. Cultural stratum below floor joist.

Dessicated mouse remains, burrowing activity and nests provided evidence of rodent occupation and considerable disturbance. Soil deposits between the floor joists had accumulated to a thickness of 10 - 13 cm. This stratum, a black-brown colored soil of fine silty-clayey texture, had a low frequency of artifacts and contained numerous wood chips. The bottom of the stratum was approximately level with the base of the floor joists. These had an average thickness of 18 cm.

A second culture-bearing stratum, about 2 cm thick, was located below the first and extended under many of the joists (Fig. 12) This stratum also evidenced some disturbance from rodent activity, but contained a larger quantity of artifacts, coarser textured soils and ash.

A sub-surface, refuse-filled pit (designated as unit 24N3) was excavated inside the south wall. The depression was partly overlain by the large timber supporting the south ends of the joists, one of which also passed directly over the depression. This excavation unit did not appear disturbed by rodent burrowing or other activity.

House Material Culture Remains:

The small depression inside the south wall was an important feature in that it contained a range of cultural material very clearly deposited prior to floor construction. The remains represented a backfill or trash deposition into a previously existing feature of indeterminate function. A depositional date later than 1870 was inferred by considering the diagnostic characteristics of several earthenware artifacts, a clay pipe fragment marked "I" and "F" on each side of the bowl spur, and by the presence of cartridge shells which McDougall suggested were only coming into the area c. 1870. The list of artifacts from this feature is given in Appendix 1.

Artifacts recovered from across the sub-floor area of the house demonstrated a broader temporal range than those from the refuse depression. In addition, those from the floor area were generally more fragmented or of smaller size. Nevertheless over 1300 artifacts and bone fragments were retrieved from the floor area. Most of the dateable items reflected a nineteenth century period of deposition, but a few (an elastic band, a newspaper fragment illustrating an advertisement for an

automobile winter tire, and a fragment of the Alberta Farm Journal dated December 19, 1928) were clearly of more recent age.

The material remains recovered from across the sub-floor are listed in Appendix 2. As the dates obtained from the newspaper fragments were mostly from notices, announcements, and advertisements, it is possible that only two or three newspapers are actually represented. The time span covered by the dates was from September, 1873 to May, 1875. Less diagnostic artifacts (such as wrought, cut and wrought, and cut nails, musket balls and rimfire cartridge casings) were also compatible with the same temporal range. The variety and quantity of artifacts recovered from the floor area left little doubt as to domestic activities taking place in the house prior to the construction of the floor. The presence of lithic artifacts associated with historic ones indicated some disturbance of an earlier prehistoric campsite or the continuance of native stone tool manufacture during the historic period. Several of the artifacts recovered from the small pit feature and the sub-floor area are shown in Figures 13 to 15.

Several reconstructable ceramic tableware artifacts were obtained from the small depression. These clearly illustrated the popularity and predominance of blue-on-white transfer printed earthenwares. Ceramic tablewares from across the sub-floor area showed the same characteristics but were more fragmented. Only two spongeware fragments were found inside the Clerk's house. Vessel forms and decorative patterns varied.

A stove pipe damper and the absence of any evidence for a fireplace base were used to infer that the house was heated with stoves at each end of the house. A small auger and an unidentified metal object represented activities that can only be guessed at today.

Wallpaper fragments in the sub-floor artifact assemblage suggested that some walls may have been papered prior to floor construction and construction of the board wall covering. The preservation of fragile artifacts including those made of paper, wood or leather could only occur here as a result of protection from moisture.

The cellar of the Clerk's house was also examined archaeologically. The walls of the cellar consisted of logs, laid horizontally, that bore



Figure 13. Ceramic tableware artifacts recovered from pit feature 24N3 under the floor of the Clerk's house. Artifacts from subsurface features are frequently less fragmented than those from surface deposits. The dinner plate, 26.8 cm diameter, is decorated in the Continental Views pattern, the saucers in 'Thistle' and 'Grapevine' patterns; the small mug pattern has not been identified.



Figure 14. Conserved metal artifacts from the Clerk's house sub-floor. Left - stove pipe damper, middle - unidentified object, right - small auger or gimlet. Length of gimlet - 9.7 cm.



Figure 15. Wallpaper fragment, cognac bottle seal and brown spongeware decorated saucer fragment from the Clerk's house. Width of bottle seal - 3.5 cm.

tenons on each end which could have fitted into vertical, mortised corner logs. The corner logs, however, did not appear mortised (Newton 1978:38-44). The cellar floor was not attached to the wall logs. the cellar floor joists (4) were squared timbers approximately 12 cm wide, 5 cm deep and laid directly on the excavated earth. That is, the cellar floor joists were not supported or levelled by the use of shims. The floor joists ran in a north-south direction and were overlaid by the floor boards, oriented east-west. The floor boards were about 18 cm wide and 3 cm thick. The edges of the boards were square. They had been fastened to the joists with cut nails 7.8 cm long.

Artifacts from below the cellar floor are listed in Appendix 3. The most numerous artifacts were nails. The one dateable artifact was an "I F" Ford pipe fragment. The artifacts found could have been deposited during construction of the cellar floor.

The cellar is interpreted as a nineteenth century construction possibly dating to 1864-5. This interpretation is supported by the existence of an underground passage from the cellar leading beyond the north wall of the Clerk's house, an exterior segment of which was probably backfilled by the late 1860's or early 1870's. The portion of the passage inside the house contained mixed deposits of nineteenth and twentieth century refuse. If the cellar predates construction of the main floor, then it would have been covered separately. The only evidence for this is that parts of the cellar floor were crushed, possibly by earlier ceiling/floor supports (Fig. 16).

Artifact Distribution in the Clerk's House:

The distribution of different artifact classes across the floor area was examined briefly and promised insights to domestic business activity indoors. In isolation, no one class of objects was especially suggestive of localized or predominant behavioral patterns in any one area of the house. Complexes of different artifact classes, however, combined to argue for interpretations of precisely such patterned activity. The activities which could be inferred from the recovery of archaeological data under the flooring were divided into four broad categories.

Fire making activity, as in lighting a stove and smoking a pipe, was

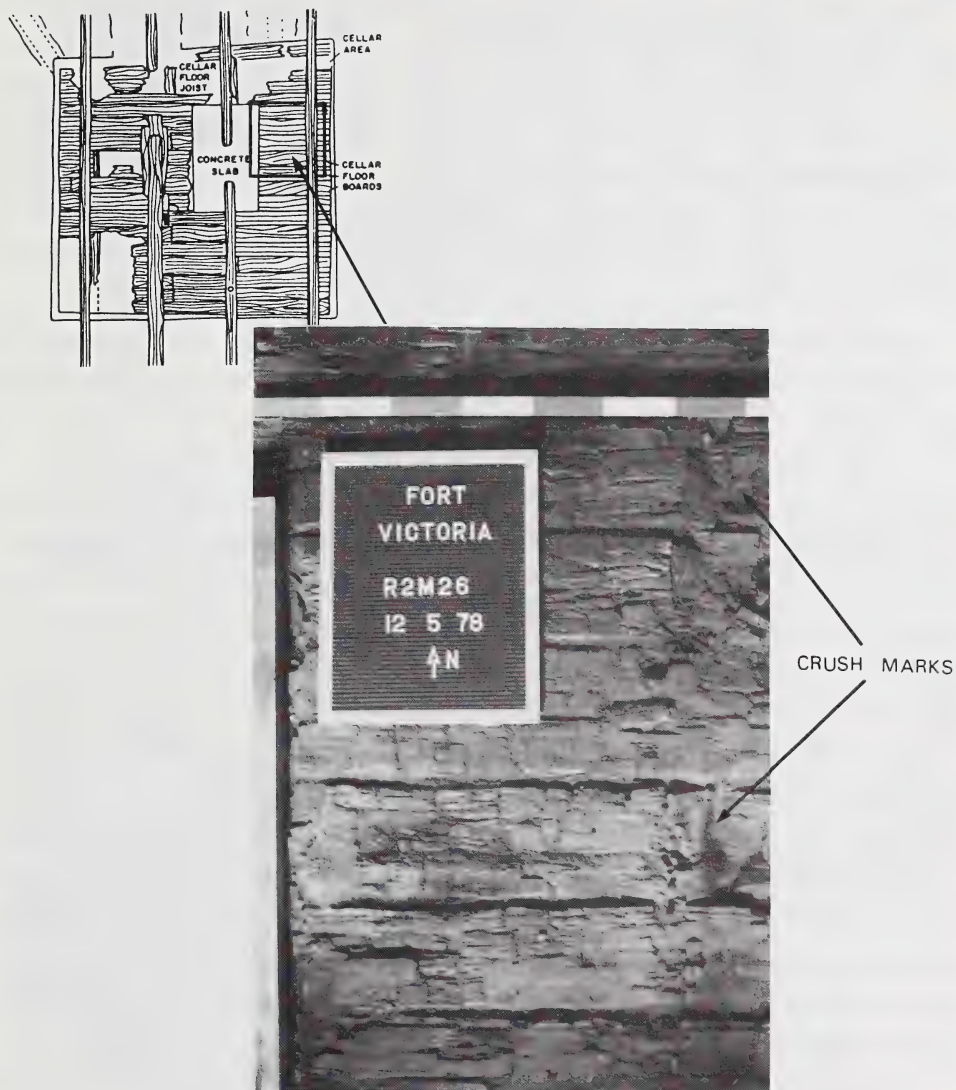


Figure 16. The cellar floor in the Clerk's house.

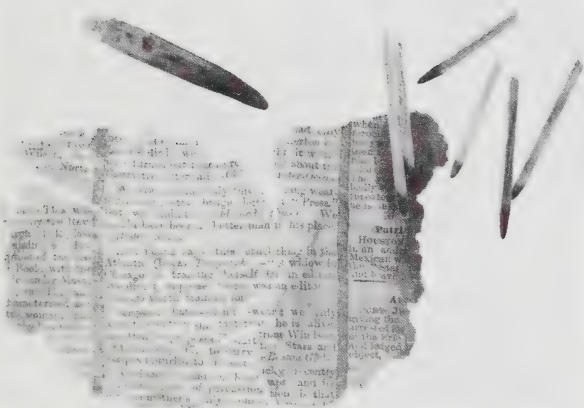
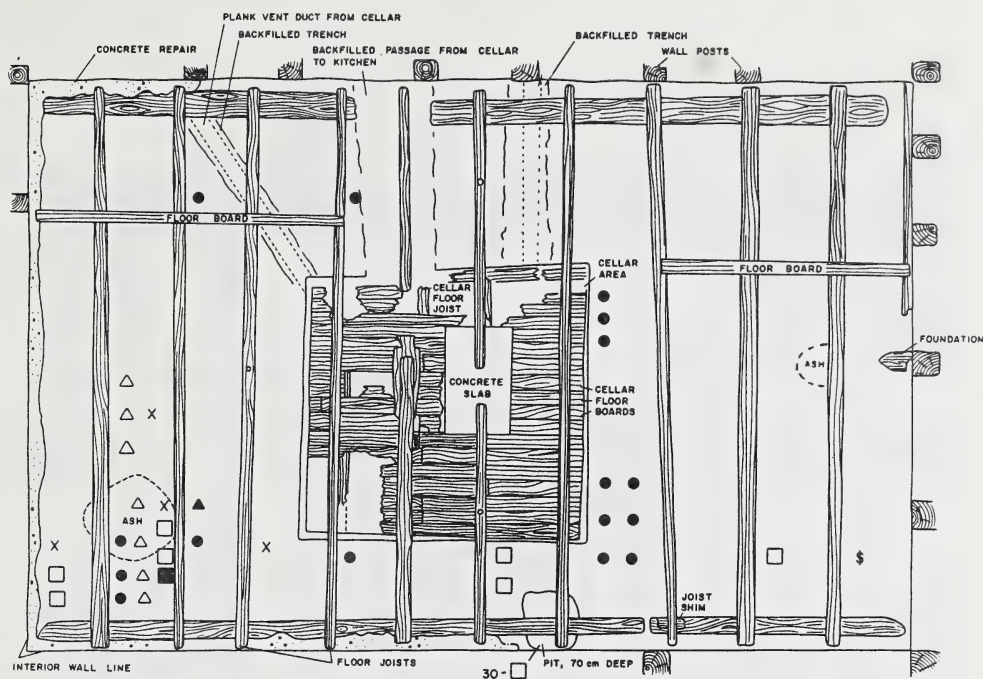
demonstrated by the distribution of related remains. An ash deposit, newspaper fragments, wallpaper fragments, burnt matches and clay pipe fragments formed a related complex of materials in the southwest corner of the house (Fig. 17). On the basis of this evidence and the hole in the roof overhead, one stove was located in the center-west end of the house. Although there was no similar complex of materials elsewhere in the house, a small amount of ash on the dirt floor near the center-east end indicated another stove at this location. The number of pipe fragments found in the refuse pit, together with other pipe fragments and burnt matches from the floor area nearby, suggested that pipe smoking was done indoors as well as out.

Clothing related artifactual remains had a less clearly defined distributional pattern (Fig. 18), but nevertheless showed a preponderance of such items coming from the southeast quarter of the house interior. Some sewing/tailoring/repair activity was probably carried out in the house on at least a sporadic basis, and was inferred from artifacts including an awl, straight pins and thread. A child's leather moccasin was the most complete clothing object found.

Arms related artifacts occurred more numerously in the east half of the house than the west half (Fig. 19). The transition from flintlocks to cartridge cased weapons took place over a fairly short span of time -- a fifteen year period between about 1868 and 1883 in the case of Victoria Post. This transition period was identified where gunflints, percussion caps and musketballs were found in the same deposits as rimfire and shotgun shells. Older weapons continued to be used by some people even though newer ones were available (Fig. 20).

Excepting the small refuse pit, most of the kitchenware artifacts of ceramic and glass were clustered near the centre-east side of the Clerk's house (Fig. 21). The bottle glass fragments were too small to easily ascribe a purpose or interpret original contents. Some cognac was consumed, as indicated by a bottle seal.

Following construction of the Clerk's house in 1864, it was occupied for several years with only an earthen floor. This was inferred from the presence of a small depression feature in the earth containing artifacts



FIRE-RELATED ARTIFACTS

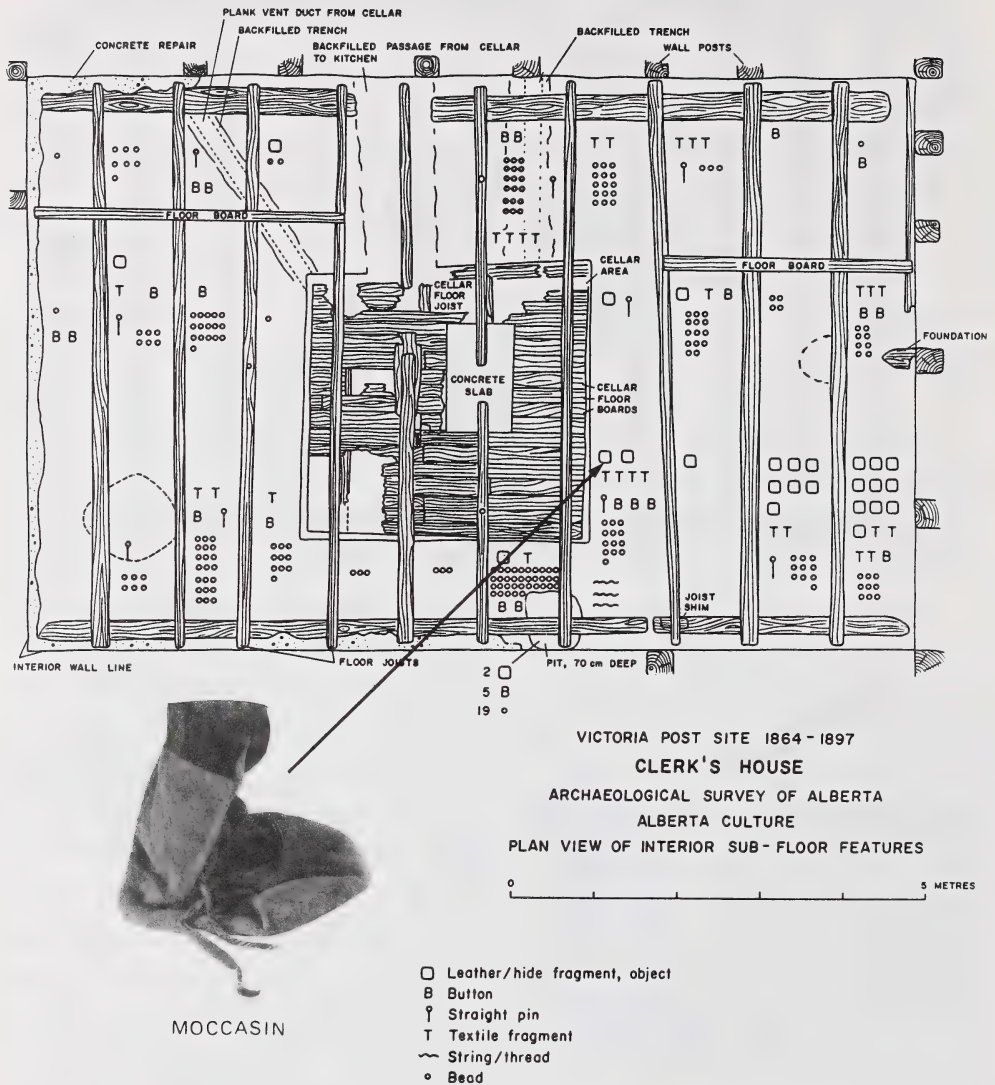
VICTORIA POST SITE 1864 - 1897
CLERK'S HOUSE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CULTURE
PLAN VIEW OF INTERIOR SUB-FLOOR FEATURES

0 5 METRES

- Burnt match
- △ Newspaper fragment with date
- ▲ Other paper fragments
- X Wallpaper fragments
- Clay tobacco pipe fragment
- Stone tobacco pipe fragments
- \$ Paper tobacco tax stamp

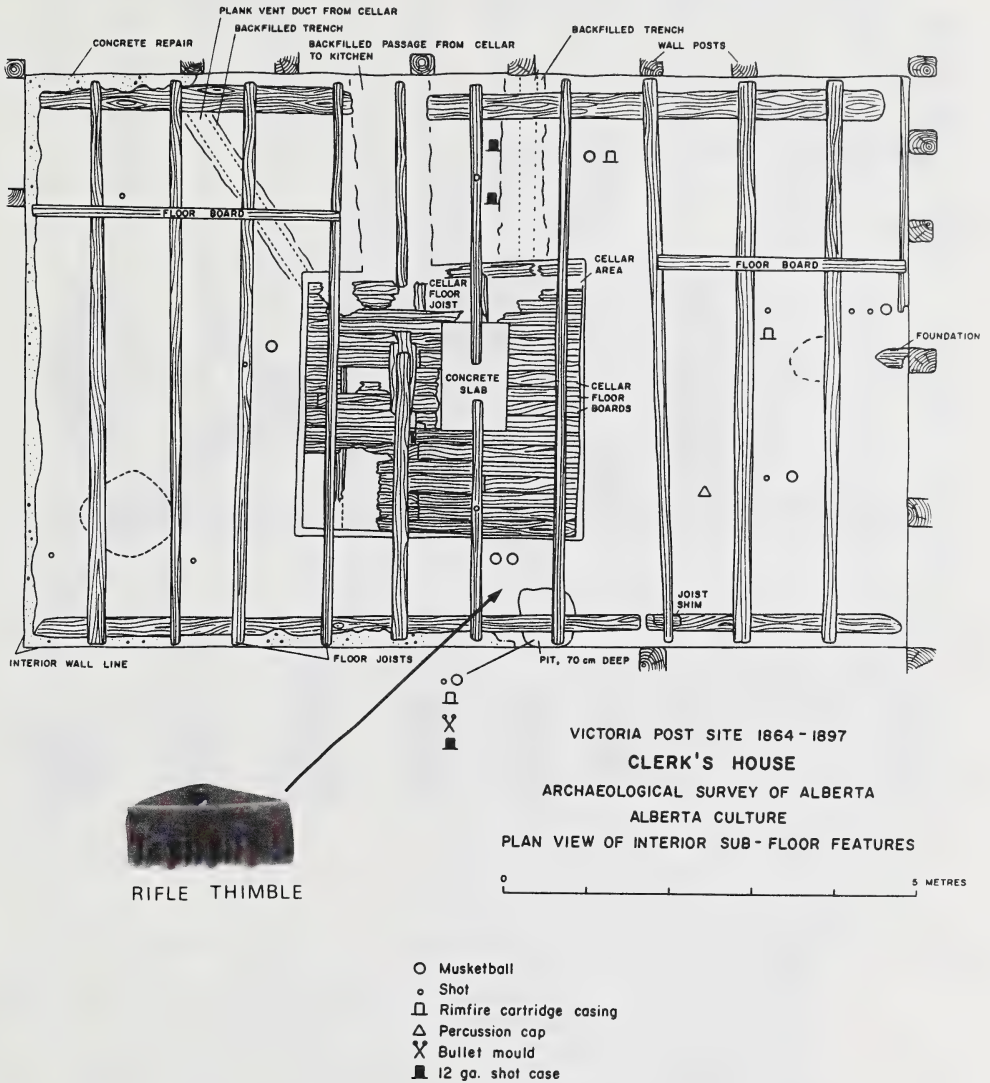
THE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE-RELATED REMAINS

Figure 17. The distribution of fire-related remains in the Clerk's house.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING RELATED ARTIFACTS

Figure 18. The distribution of clothing related artifacts in the Clerk's house. The child's moccasin was 14 cm long.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS RELATED ARTIFACTS

Figure 19. The distribution of arms related artifacts in the Clerk's house.

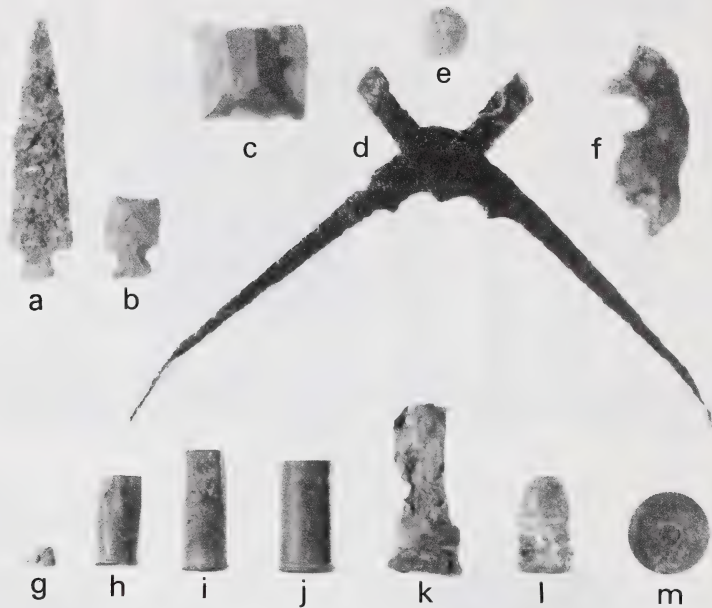
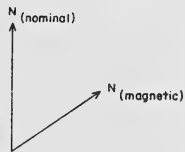
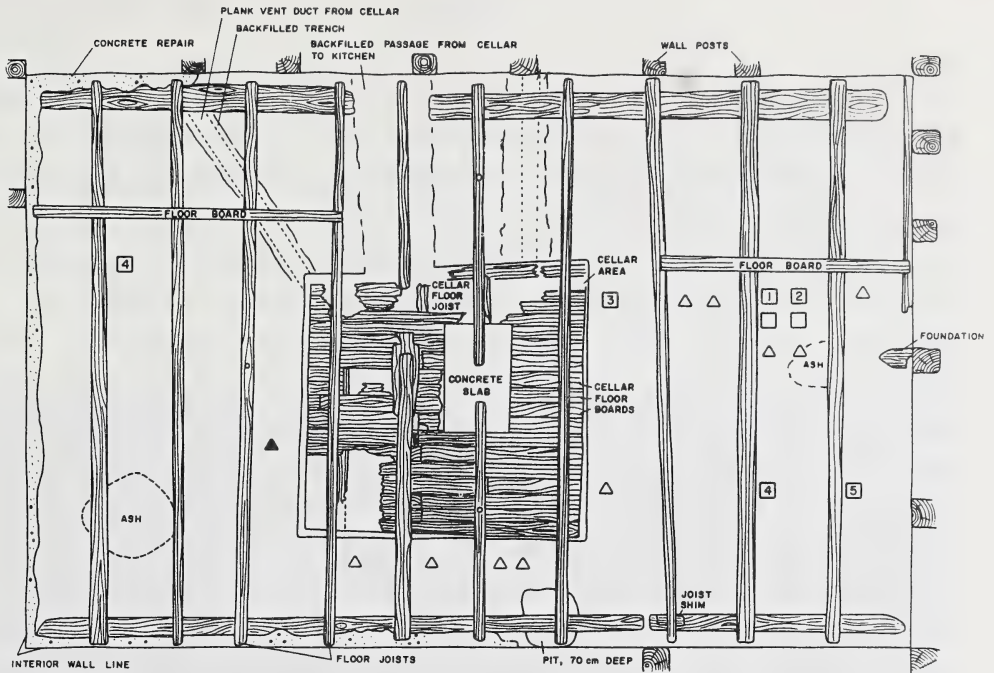


Figure 20. Arms related artifacts from contexts dating between 1864 and 1883 illustrate changing weapons technology. a - metal projectile point, 19A3:105; b - stone (siltstone) projectile point fragment 24H1:33; c - gunflint 19A6:57; d - musketball mould, 24N3-135; e - musketball, 19A4:51; f - lead sprue, 23A1:309; g - percussion cap, 19C4:65; h - .44 rimfire cartridge casing, 19A7:61; i - .46 long rimfire cartridge casing, H headstamp, 24N3:134; j - .52 Sharps & Hankins rimfire cartridge casing, 24E1:17; k - .577 Boxer centrefire cartridge casing, 23A1:292; l - bullet from Boxer cartridge, with ceramic base plug, 17F10:63; m - 12 guage shotshell, E.B. LONDON headstamp, 24N3:133. Length of a - 7.1 cm.



VICTORIA POST SITE 1864 - 1897
CLERK'S HOUSE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CULTURE
PLAN VIEW OF INTERIOR SUB-FLOOR FEATURES

0 5 METRES

- Ceramic fragment
- 1 Shamrock pattern earthenware
- 2 Honeysuckle " "
- 3 Brosley " "
- 4 Spongware " "
- 5 Pagoda " "
- △ Bottle fragment
- ▲ Bottle seal

THE DISTRIBUTION OF KITCHEN RELATED ARTIFACTS

Figure 21. The distribution of kitchen related artifacts in the Clerk's house.

of a large size and later time period, and from a widespread distribution of other artifacts across the floor area. Many of the artifacts from the floor area reflected a range of activities and also dated to a period ranging between 1864 and 1875. Some kinds of artifacts were found more frequently in one part of the Clerk's house than another, and comparisons of the different recovery rates suggested that patterns of behavior throughout the house could be discovered. There was good evidence for the presence of a stove in the west end of the house. A stove may also have been located in the east end. Although clothing related artifacts were found throughout the house, such artifacts were found more frequently in the south east quarter of the house, so possibly some sewing work took place here. Arms objects may have been stored on the east side of the house. Ceramic fragments and bottle glass fragments were numerous in the east-centre part of the house and may reflect dining, wash-up and storage of such artifacts in this area. The cellar, covered over and with a covered passage to the outside, may have been contemporary with the earthen floor.

Kitchen Extension 'A':

The most recent of three additions to the north side of the Clerk's house resulted in a small, brick-floored, frame construction, shed roofed structure with a door on the east wall. The structure had been removed prior to the commencement of the archaeology project with the exception of about one-half of the brick floor. The brick floor was a loosely laid, unmortared construction (Fig. 22). The soil matrix under the remaining bricks was excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist. Artifacts found included common wire nails, completely machine made glass bottle fragments of twentieth century manufacture, and a porcelain vessel sherd dating 1912+. The porcelain sherd was recovered at a depth of 80 - 100 cm below surface from a backfilled linear trench leading to the cellar inside the Clerk's house. The sherd (catalogue #17R4:206) had the maker's mark of Cartwright & Edwards (Ltd.), Longton and Heron Cross Pottery, Fenton, Staffordshire Potteries. The kitchen extension fill deposit in this area therefore post-dated Hudson's Bay Company occupancy and is not described at further length here.



Figure 22. Brick floor remains of kitchen extension A. View towards southwest. The bricks overlap the wood remains of the earlier kitchen extension B at the west end.

Kitchen Extension 'B':

Hurt notes (1979:93) that E.K. Beeston's inspection report of 1889 recorded a kitchen measuring 7.02 x 3.35 metres attached to the Clerk's house. Excavations during the 1977 field season uncovered the basal portions of this kitchen structure (Fig. 23). The remains were sufficiently complete and undisturbed that much construction information could be recorded.

The base and walls were formed by squared logs, 16 to 20 cm wide. Two tiers of logs were present along the west and north sides; only the base log remained for the east wall. The logs were half-lapped at the northwest and northeast corners. The northwest corner had a small shim between the two tiers. The upper tier of logs was strengthened at the top by a cut nail, 13.8 cm long.

Floor joists ran east-west in the kitchen. They were spaced approximately 1 m centre to centre and were 20 cm wide by 4 cm thick. This was the maximum thickness extent; they were probably thicker originally. A shim helped raise the east ends of the two central floor joists. The remaining joist found along the edge of Clerk's house was of oak and nailed to the base log of the residence with 13 cm cut nails. This joist had been rabbetted to form a landing for the flooring. The north ends of the floor-boards, in contrast, rested on the upper surface of the base log, slightly exposed because it was greater in width than the log of the second tier.

Remnants of the flooring were 3 cm thick, about 9-10 cm wide and were fastened to the joists with 7.7. cm cut nails.

An anomaly to the construction of the east wall suggested a possible doorway location (Fig. 24). The upper surface of the base log had a shallow horizontal notch cut into it for a distance of 75 cm from the south end. The ends of several squared logs, placed vertically, were found filling the notch. These had been erected starting from the south as each had been toe-nailed from the north face into the base log. Cut nails 11.3 cm long had been used. Presumably these vertical logs formed a short wall space between the Clerk's House and the doorway to the kitchen extension.

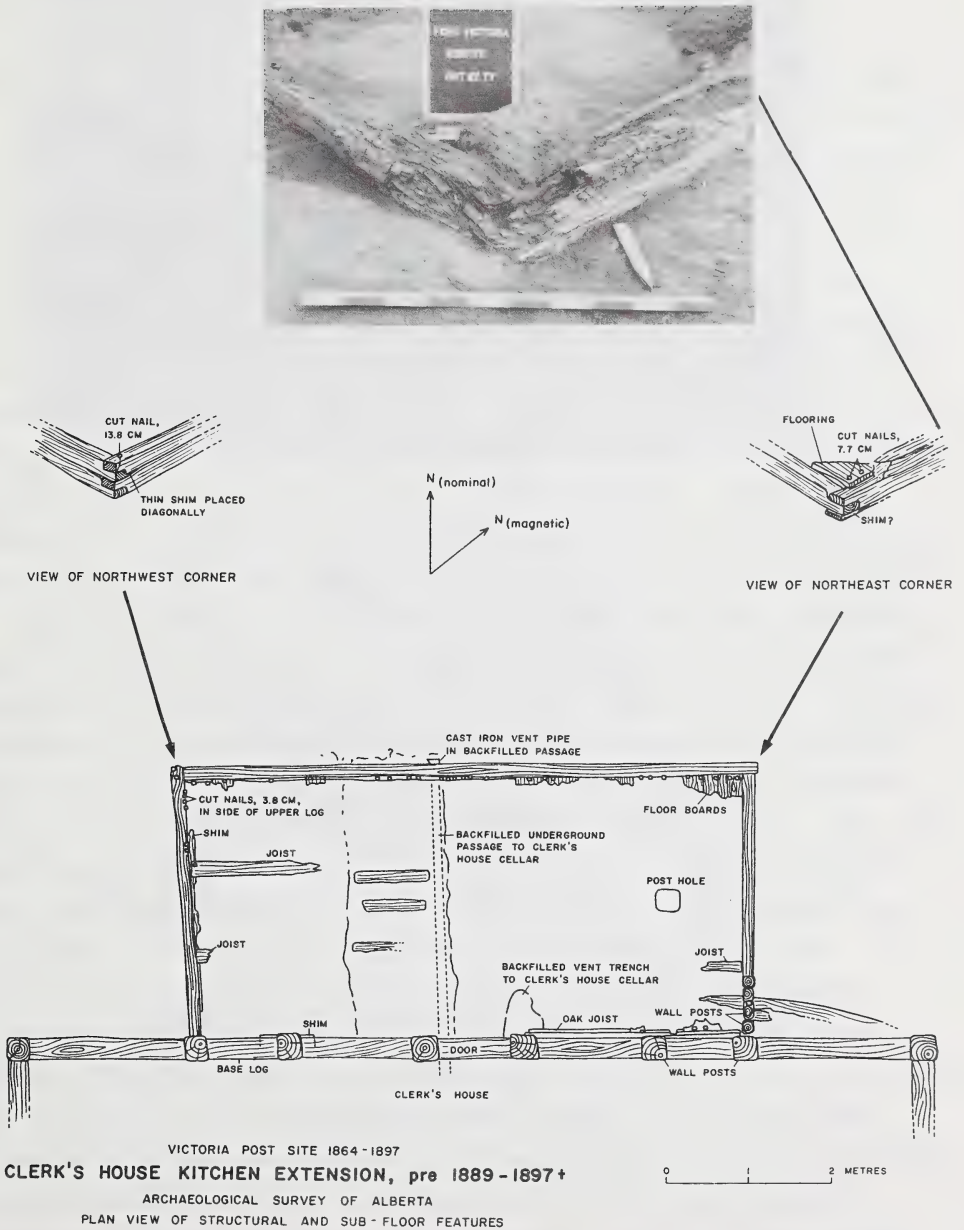
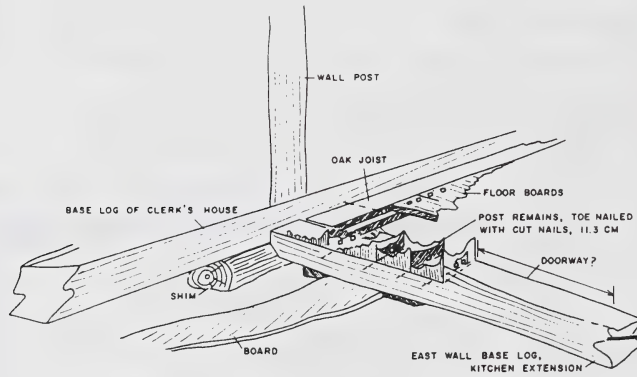


Figure 23. Construction details of remains for kitchen extension B.



VIEW OF KITCHEN CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEAST CORNER

Figure 24. Detail view of southeast corner construction, kitchen extension B.

The interior walls of the kitchen appeared to have been lined with vertical boards about 1 cm thick (width indeterminate) and fastened to the log structure with 3.8 cm cut nails.

A trap door may have been fitted in the western half of the floor area to provide underground access to the cellar of the Clerk's house. No information was available on possible window locations. The structure probably had a shed roof. No artifact deposits were found associated with the use of kitchen extension B.

Kitchen Extension 'C':

Hardisty's 1874 sketch plan of the post did not illustrate the existence of any kitchen structure. It could not be presumed, however, that no such structure was then present. It was borne in mind that Hardisty's sketch was incomplete in not showing privy locations and other refuse features. A small, old, unimportant or unused kitchen structure also may not have been considered worthy of recording. Kains' 1884 survey plan did show an attached construction feature, and although this structure was not clearly detailed, it could represent a kitchen addition.

The basal remains of the third, and earliest, structure were found north of kitchen extension B (Fig. 25). The remains included the poorly preserved base logs of the west and north walls and a fireplace base near the center of the north wall. The north wall was based on a log 6.07 metres long, 15 cm wide and 14 cm thick. The west wall log, including broken and displaced portions, was about 4 metres long, 15 cm wide and 15 cm thick. The northwest corner of the structure formed by the two logs rested on a flat rock shim. Details of corner construction could not be determined due to the deteriorated condition of the wood. It also could not be determined if the logs were round or had been squared.

The fireplace base consisted of a single course of large river cobbles. Clay had been used as a mortar to hold the rocks in place. The fire pan was of clay, showed considerable signs of burning and some accumulation of ash and discarded artifacts. The north wall base log and fireplace overlay a backfilled segment of a linear trench feature extending to the cellar of the Clerk's house. This backfilled segment was the northernmost extent of the trench or passage. It is described in greater detail below.

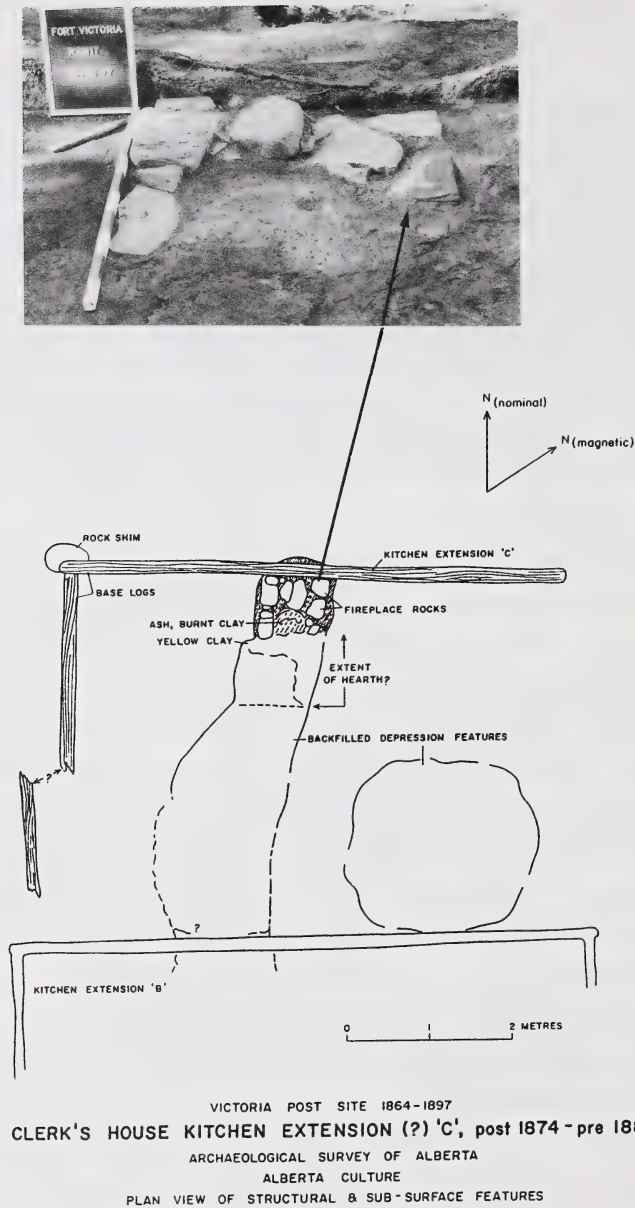


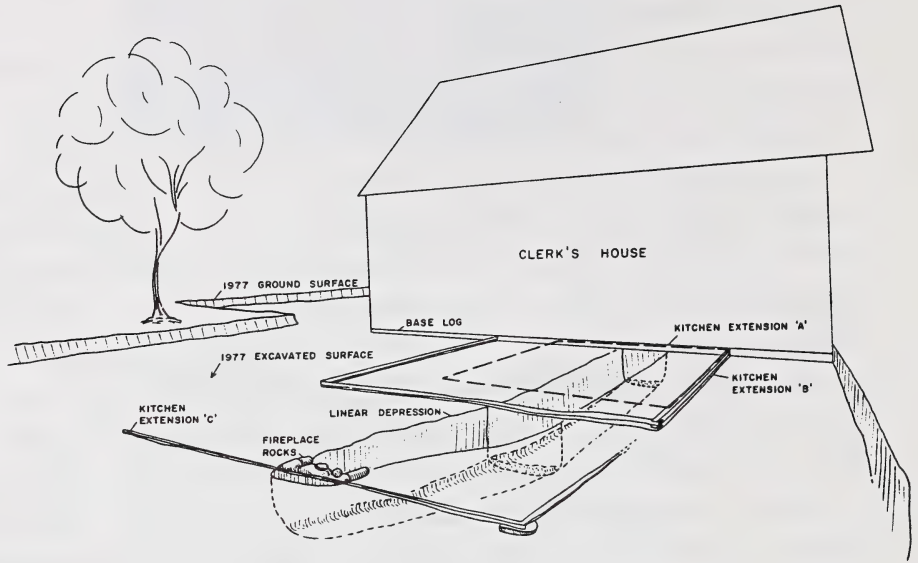
Figure 25. Structural remains of kitchen extension C. There is some question whether the structure was separate from the Clerk's house or attached to it by a covered passageway.

The only artifacts definitely associated with kitchen extension C were recovered from the fireplace hearth (Appendix 4). These included wrought, cut-and-wrought and cut nails, "I F" clay pipe fragments, small earthenware fragments of Willow and Broseley patterns and cartridge cased ammunition. The temporal attributes of the aforementioned artifacts found in the fire place were taken as evidence that the feature and building pre-dated the construction of kitchen extension B. The fireplace, and by implication the building itself, may have been used from the late 1860's/early 1870's to the post's first closure in 1883.

Backfilled Linear Depression Under the Kitchen Extensions:

In addition to the structural remains represented in the previous figures illustrating the kitchen extensions, there were outlines of associated sub-surface depression features. The features were visible because the matrix filling the depressions was distinct from that of the adjacent undisturbed soil. The depression feature described here was the narrow, linear backfilled trench-like depression extending from the cellar under the Clerk's house and to the north about 7.5 metres (Fig. 26). The trench was excavated in different sections and levels in order to control the recovery of artifacts contributing to the depositional history of the feature. The impression gained from the photographs and profile drawings was that there were two markedly different depositional phases in backfilling the depression.

The lowermost soil deposits were finely textured soils of black, dark brown and red colors. Ash, burned wood fragments, faunal remains and artifactual debris were also associated with the deposits which filled the bottom of the linear feature to a thickness of about 20 cm. The inventory of artifacts from this layer are given in Appendix 5. The most diagnostic artifacts were ceramic wares. Several of these items had a broad production range but the Minton chamber pot and the Copeland/Late Spode mark on a soup plate suggested that the basal deposit was formed early in the post's history, i.e., between 1864 and the late 1860's/early 1870's. Some of the ceramic tableware artifacts from this layer are shown in Figures 27 and 28. Complicating the interpretation was the presence of a fireplace base, hearth and log timber for the earliest kitchen



VICTORIA POST SITE 1864-1897
**VIEW OF LINEAR DEPRESSION
UNDER KITCHEN EXTENSIONS**
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CULTURE

Figure 26. Schematic drawing of linear depression under kitchen extensions.



Figure 27. Reconstructed blue on white transfer printed earthenware bowls from depositional contexts dating 1864 - c. 1875. The bowls are in a 'seasons' pattern illustrating scenes from the life of an agricultural settlement. Although most of the ceramics at Victoria Post were made under various Copeland names, these bowls are attributed to Sampson Bridgewood & Son. One is from the basal deposit of the linear depression, the other from the small pit feature under the floor of the Clerk's House. Diameter 14.5 cm.

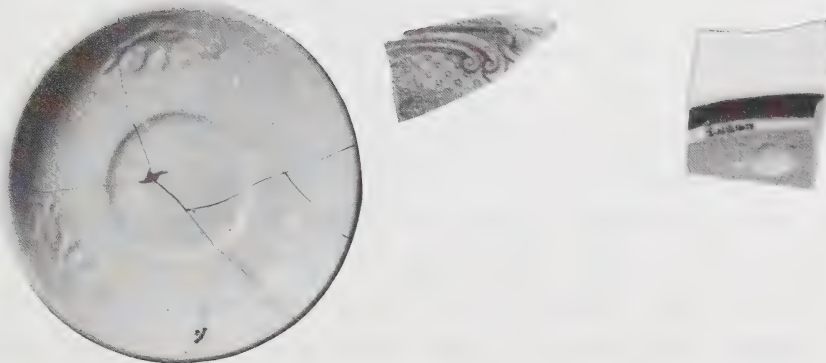


Figure 28. A white earthenware (ironstone) saucer with moulded decoration, a rim sherd in an unidentified pattern and a yellow earthenware fragment from the linear depression. Saucer 14.4 cm diameter.

extension overlying the extreme north end of the linear depression. A few artifacts were recovered from the basal deposit in the linear depression well below the fireplace rocks. None of these were diagnostic although stratigraphically they were associated with those in the rest of the basal deposit (Fig. 29). The intervening deposit between the base and fireplace rocks was devoid of artifacts. Cultural materials from the hearth area were compatible with a later period, c. 1871 to before 1889., based on arms artifacts and presumed dismantling of the structure at the time kitchen extension B was built.

The remainder of the linear depression was filled in at a much later date. Artifacts dating from c. 1864 to the early twentieth century were found in levels overlying the basal accumulation. Wire nails were found in all the overlying levels. The most recent diagnostic artifact was recovered from c. 1 m below ground surface, a level just above the basal deposit. The artifact was a porcelain fragment with maker's mark identified as belonging to Cartwright & Edwards (Ltd.), England, dating 1912+ (previously referenced with regard to kitchen extension A). The deposit overlying the basal layer to the south of the fireplace and hearth, then, was interpreted as representing a rapid depositional event well after H.B.C. abandonment of the site. Artifacts and soils in the basal layer presumably accumulated during the period when the feature functioned as a passageway to the Clerk's house cellar. This occurred early in the post's history as no artifacts dating from the late 1870's to abandonment in 1897 were found in it. During the period of use and until it was backfilled in the twentieth century, the trench must have been covered, otherwise debris from the later nineteenth century would surely have accumulated in it. There was no archaeological evidence, however, for a structure covering the passage. The only documentary hint for the passage was Kains' 1874 survey sketch.

A large circular shaped depression was found east of the linear trench feature and north of kitchen extension B. The circular depression was designated unit 17G. The feature was only shallowly test excavated in October without determining original date of construction, final depth or probable function. Backfill deposits contained numerous stones and

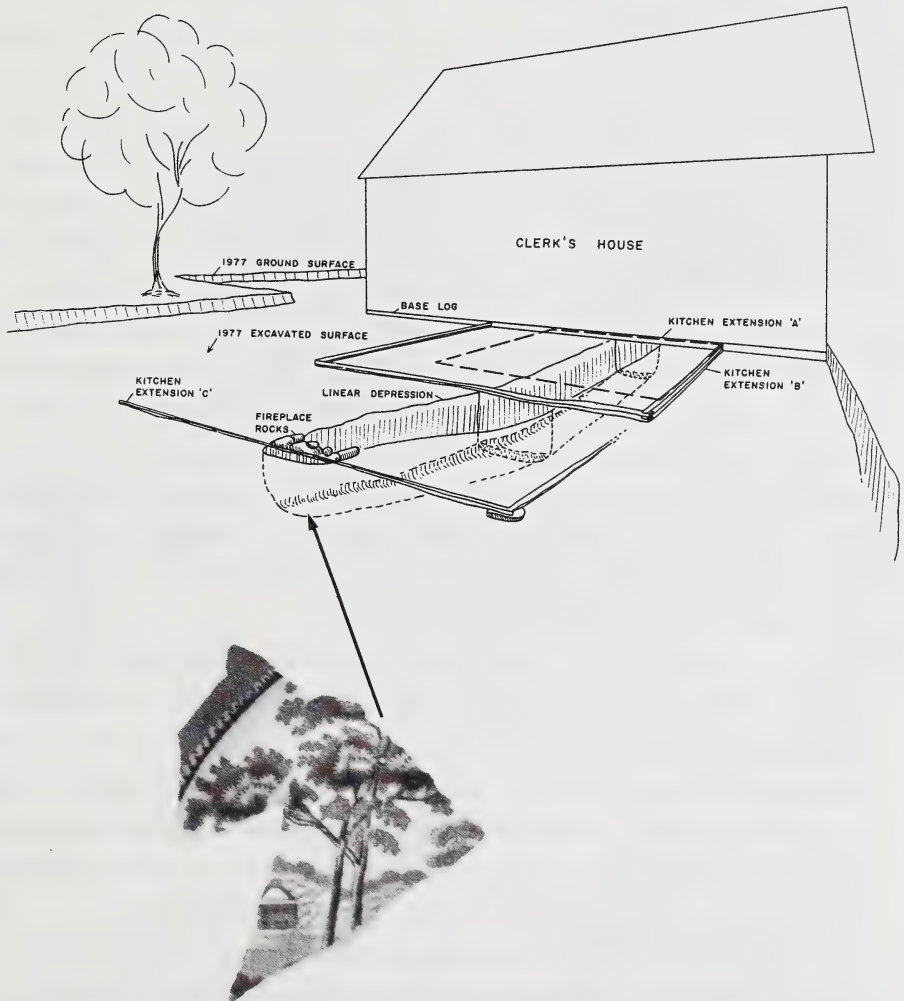


Figure 29. The identification of this ceramic pattern might contribute to dating depositional events at the extreme north end of the linear depression.

rotten wood remains, similar in character to fill dating c. 1887 - 1889 found in the Men's house cellars (Losey 1977c). Complete excavation of this feature in the future may be important for revealing its function in relation to kitchen extension C.

Privy Feature 17B:

In 1977 there were two privies excavated near the Clerk's house. Their proximity to this structure was accepted as evidence that they were used primarily by the occupants of that house. The archaeological implications of this were that artifacts found in the privy deposits could be related to activities in and around the Clerk's house. The privy 17B found north of the Clerk's house was the earlier of two (Fig. 30). Both features were excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels.

Stratigraphically the privy fill of feature 17B was composed of a complex series of alternating compacted clay, ash/charcoal and rotted organic lenses, topped by a cap of compacted sand and clay. The four distinct ash/charcoal lenses probably represented the periodic scaling of the privy to control odour and insects. The compacted clay sand and clay lenses would have served a similar function. Between and beneath these seals were zones of organic and cultural deposition, representing the active use-life of the privy.

Level I contained a broad range of material culture items dating from the mid-nineteenth century up to the present day. Artifacts of more recent manufacture were 137 wire nails and a 1977 Canadian penny. This uppermost level was clearly indicative of disturbance and the intrusion of modern remains. As the contents from deeper levels represented a much earlier depositional history, the remains found in level 1 have been omitted from the inventory for the feature (Appendix 6).

The material culture assemblage demonstrated a preponderance of blue on white transfer printed earthenwares over any other ceramics. Glasswares were poorly represented. All of the tobacco pipe fragments seemed to be of "I F" manufacture, a high proportion of which were unsmoked. These fragments were interpreted as reflecting breakage during shipment to the post and quick disposal into the privy. On the basis of the ceramics, tobacco pipe fragments, gunflint, percussion cap and the

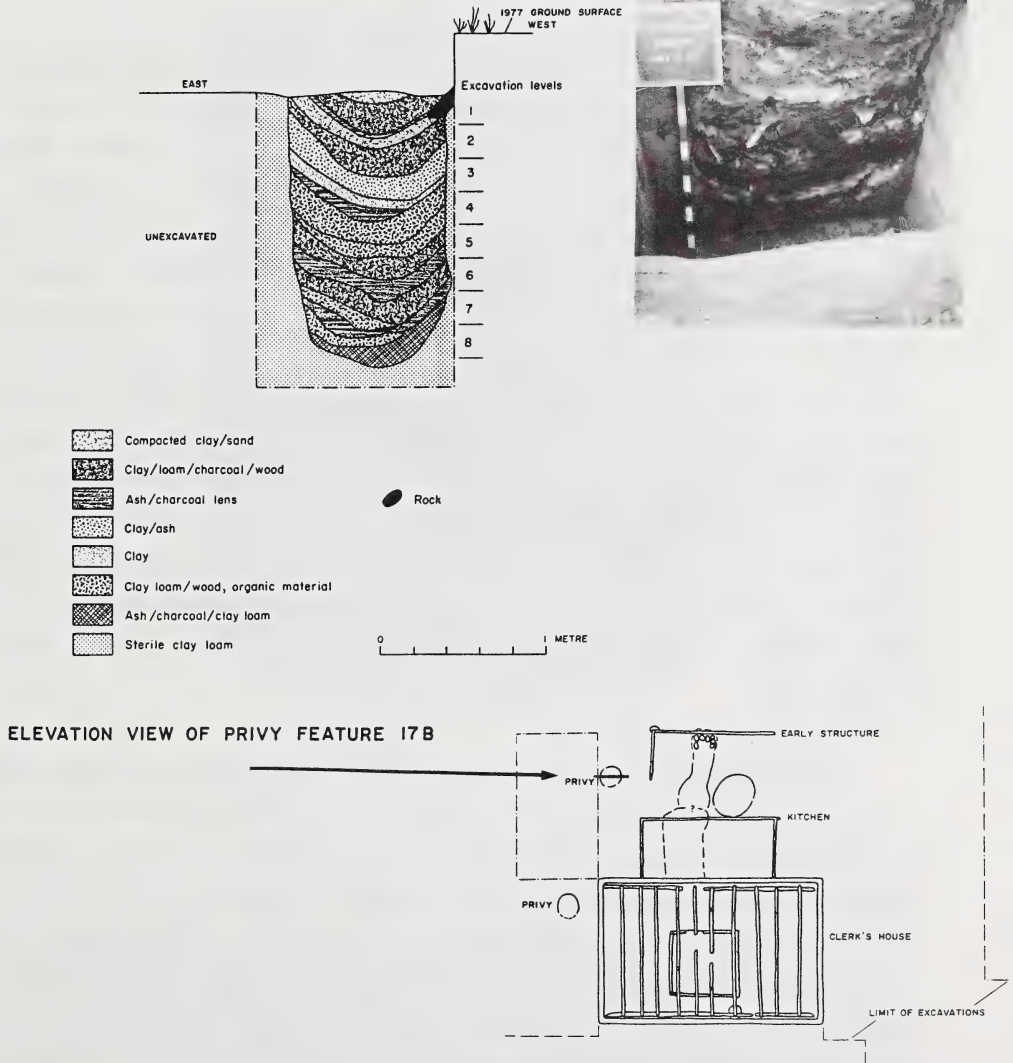


Figure 30. Clerk's House privy feature 17B.

absence of any brass cartridge casings, a date range of 1864 to 1871 was proposed for the use of this privy. A large stoneware crock from the privy is illustrated in Figure 31. Although this artifact did not bear a manufacture's mark, the overall form and decorative motif were similar to salt-glazed vessels produced by Ontario potters after 1840 (Webster 1974:248-249).

Privy Feature 18A:

The second Clerk's house privy, feature 18A, was also located near the northwest corner of the house (Fig. 32). The deposits in this feature were stratigraphically dissimilar to 17B. The regular depressed lens shapes of 17B were not present in 18A. In addition, deposits containing ash were more varied and larger in volume in 17B than 18A.

The cultural remains recovered from the unit (Appendix 7) were fewer than those found in other privies. No floral or faunal material was found. The artifacts were lacking in diagnostic characteristics except for a partially reconstructable cup. The cup was of semi-translucent porcelain ware, with a gold hand-painted cloverleaf design. A similar design found elsewhere on the site probably postdated 1900 (Losey 1977:215). The cloverleaf design has frequently been found on late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites. The presence of this item in the privy was used to infer that the feature deposits were attributable to terminal or possibly post-Hudson's Bay Company occupancy of the site.

Refuse Pit Feature 19A:

In addition to the two privy features, three other deposits near the Clerk's house and of nineteenth century date were excavated. Two of the deposits were refuse filled pit features dissimilar in form to privies. Another deposit was a small, intact surface scatter in a shallow depression on the nineteenth century site surface. While some artifact deposition may have accumulated in these features because of generalized activities carried out by anyone in the area, they were nevertheless considered primarily associated with activities of the Clerk's house residents. Artifacts in these deposits probably reflected disposal activity to a greater degree than the privies where more accidental loss



Figure 31. Salt-glazed stoneware crock with underglaze cobalt blue design. The capacity of the vessel is 19.64 l. The height is 36.5 cm. A similar crock has also been recovered from Lower Fort Garry and was made specifically for the Hudson's Bay Company by Hart Bros. & Lozier, Bay of Quinte, Ontario, and from a context post-dating 1880 (Sussman 1972:249).

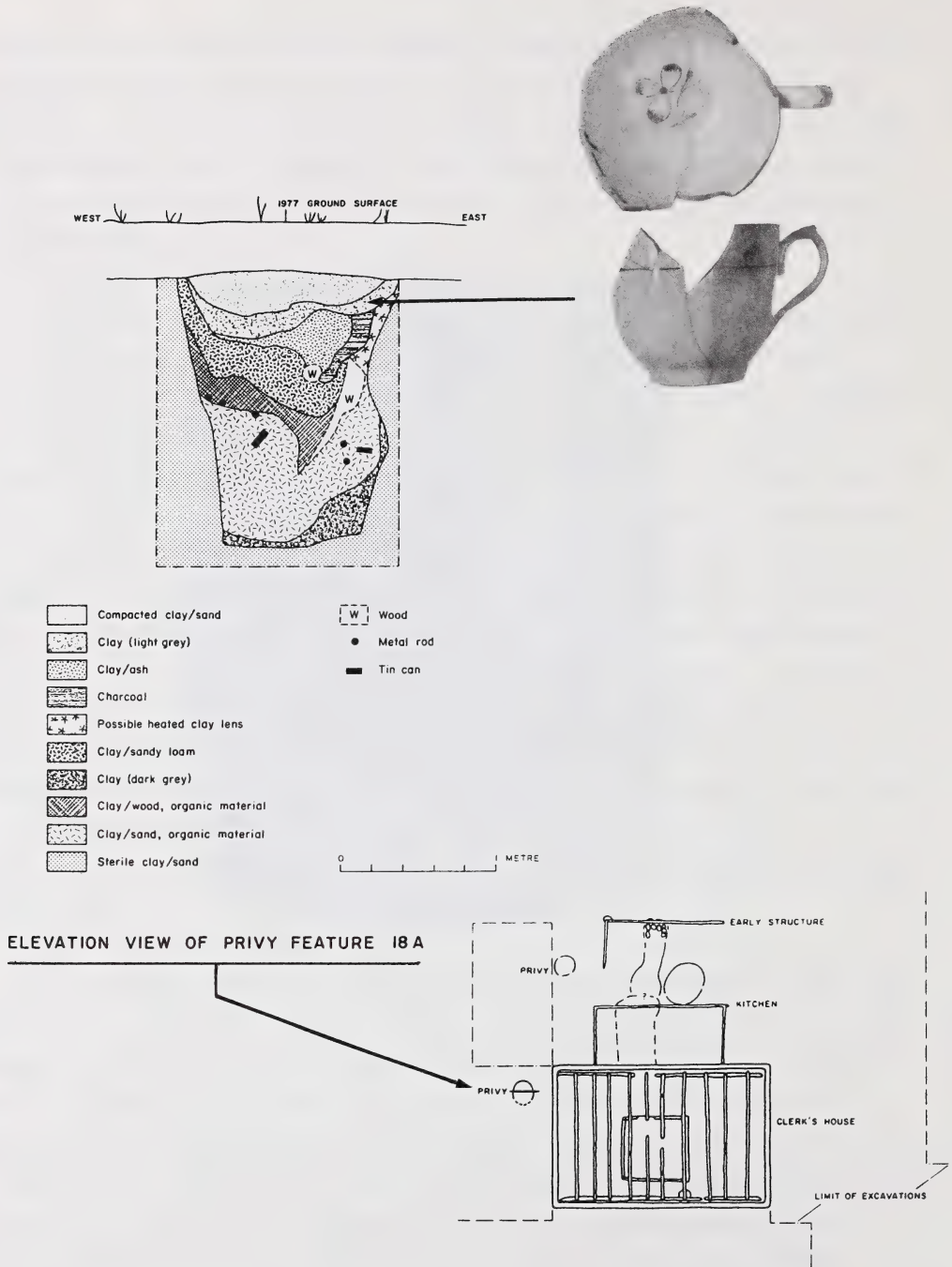


Figure 32. Clerk's House privy feature 18A.

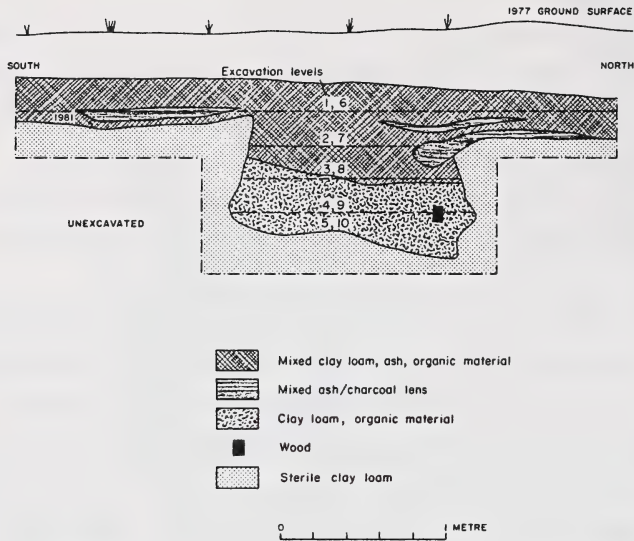
could occur. All of these refuse deposits were located between kitchen extension C and the north palisade (Fig. 33), and were excavated in 20 cm levels.

The profile view of feature 19A showed that the fill was composed of two major stratigraphic units. The upper deposit consisted of a dark grey colored mixture including clay, loam, ash and organic material. The lower deposit was characterized by a grey-brown loam and organic material. The inventory of remains found in 19A are given in Appendix 8 and some of the unidentified ceramic tableware fragments are shown in Figure 34.

On the basis of a .44 calibre rimfire cartridge casing recovered at a depth of 20 to 40 cm below surface and an earthenware soup plate fragment of India Tree pattern post-dating 1878 (Sussman 1979:129), the fill in the feature was interpreted as dating to the late 1870's and early 1880's. Associated but less diagnostic artifacts including several ceramic tableware items and tobacco pipe fragments were generally compatible with the interpreted date. A wide variety of ceramic tablewares were represented in the assemblage. Several glass bottles were present, including at least four Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer bottles. Artifacts related to muzzle loading arms were more numerous than those of other weapons. Buttons of bone, shell, glass and metal were found. John Ford "I F" tobacco pipe fragments predominated over those of other manufacturers, and most of the fragments were of used (i.e., smoked) pipes. The faunal remains included a range of species, some valued for furs and others for subsistence.

Refuse Deposits 19B and 19C:

South of 19A, a small scattered surface deposit of ash was presumed to cover another depression feature. The area of ash, designated 19B, was found to only constitute a thin surface deposit in a shallow depression. The few artifacts from within the ash horizon (Appendix 9) indicated its association to H.B.C. occupation. Sterile soil was located below the ash lens. The designation 19C was for a second roughly circular midden depression, located slightly to the northwest of R2M19A. Sterile subsoil was encountered at 1.18 metres below surface.



ELEVATION VIEW OF PIT FEATURE 19A

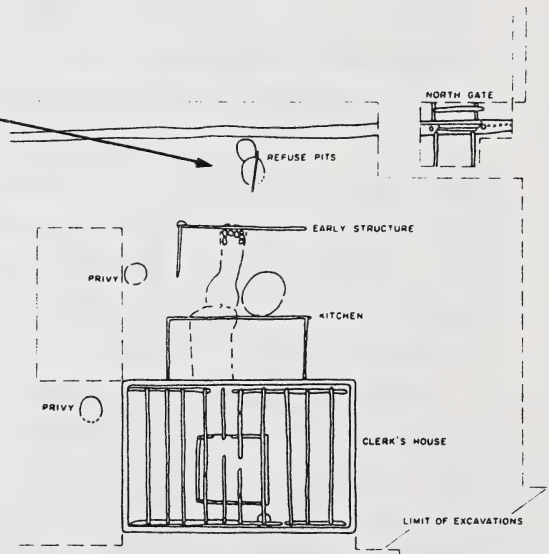


Figure 33. Clerk's House refuse pit features 19A, 19B and 19C.

Stratigraphically, the unit was found to be similar to 19A. The inventory of remains recovered from 19C are presented in Appendix 10. Some ceramic tableware fragments from this deposit are illustrated in Figures 34 and 35.

A high proportion of the ceramic tablewares consisted of blue on white transfer printed earthenwares. Sussman's (1979) date ranges for several of the patterns found in 19C suggested the retention and use of old stock with breakage sometimes not occurring until years after the pattern was last produced. Bottles, still few in number, were mostly patent medicines. Small ("seed") beads were fairly numerous in the deposit. "I F" tobacco pipes were also present.

The original excavation of the depression and the deposition of refuse into it were interpreted as dating from the late 1870's through the early 1880's. This date range was inferred from analysis of the archaeological data. Although no cross-mends were established, fragments attributed to a single earthenware vessel were found in the uppermost level of feature 19A and the lowermost level of 19C. The vessel could have been the only one of its kind on the site -- angular of form with circular dents along the edges and a brown on white underglaze transfer print in a floral motif (see Figure 35). In other words, 19C was relatively more recent in age than 19A as deposition into one depression had been completed while deposition into the other was only beginning. Furthermore, the recovery of an India Tree cup fragment, attributed to Copeland manufacture and dating from 1878 (Sussman 1979:129), was found in the center of the deposits. Deposition of this artifact probably did not occur until 1879 or later. The terminal date for the feature was interpreted as coinciding with the first closure of the post in 1883.

Men's House Area

The Men's house area was the residential area used by the carpenter, blacksmith, other tradesmen and labourers. Hardisty's 1874 sketch indicated that two structures located in the south east quadrant of the post served to provide accommodations. Both structures were partitioned inside for private living quarters. In addition to the buildings, several outdoor refuse pits and at least two privies were considered

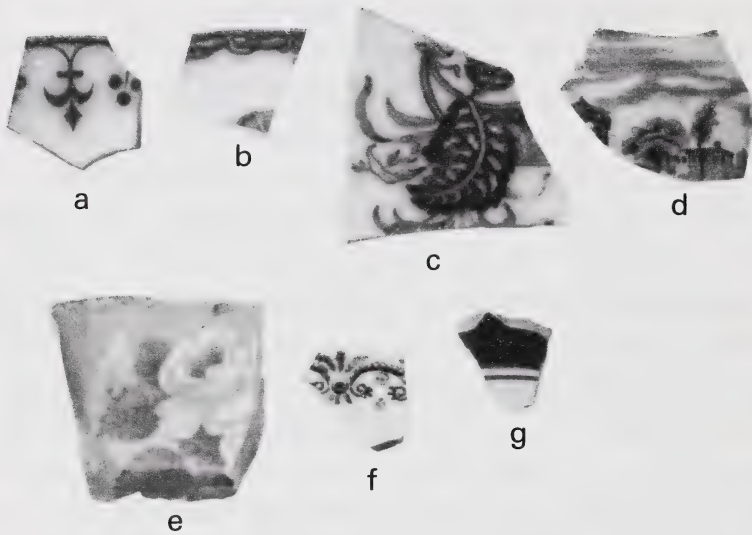


Figure 34. Ceramic tableware fragments from refuse pit features 19A and 19C. a - e are blue on white. a - 19A3:93; b - 19A3:66; c - 19A3:67; d - 19A4:34; e - 19C2:61; f - green on white 19C2:60; g - blue band and red line on white, 19C2:72. Height of e - 4.5 cm.

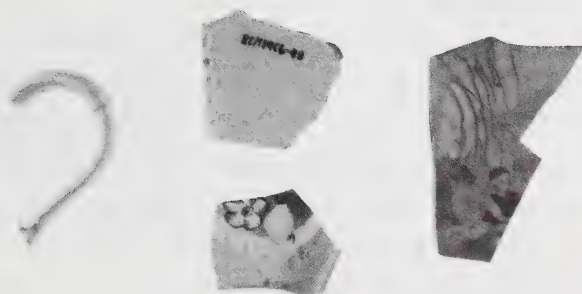


Figure 35. Ceramic tableware fragments from refuse pit feature 19C. Left-19C2:71, porcelain cup handle fragment; middle-19C6:48, 49, two fragments of brown underglaze transfer printed and moulded angular vessel (sugar bowl?); right-19C2:65, 19C3:63, unidentified pattern of underglaze blue transfer printed white earthenware vessel, height of sherd - 5 cm.

associated with the Men's house area. During 1977 archaeologists excavated one of the refuse pits and most of a privy.

Refuse Pit Feature 21A:

Feature 21A appeared to be the more recent of the two refuse deposits excavated south of the Men's house in 1977 (Fig. 36). This feature was roughly square in planview, measuring 1.20 metres (east-west) by 1.05 metres (north-south). The pit was found to be shallow and roughly straight-sided, tapering slightly to a rounded base at a maximum depth of 50.0 cm.

The feature was interesting stratigraphically in that the upper 10 cm of soil and cultural debris was separated from the bottom levels of the pit by 10-20 cm of sterile fill. The length of time represented by this hiatus in artifact deposition could not be determined. The cultural materials recovered from this feature are listed in Appendix 11.

The artifacts from the refuse pit included a variety of blue transfer printed patterns on white earthenware. While some patterns, B772, Broseley and Oriental Barge had early date ranges, the recovery of an India Tree fragments from an upper and a middle level in the deposit was considered sufficient for dating the feature c. 1879 - 1883. Compared to ceramic tablewares, only a few other KITCHEN group artifacts were found. The only other comparable diagnostic artifacts were "I F" and Murphy tobacco pipes. The Murphy pipe fragments seemed a bit early, using Walker's date of 1871 (1971:25) for the interpreted date of the deposit, but were definitely associated with India Tree fragments. Few faunal remains were recovered from the pit feature.

Privy Feature 23A:

This feature was partially exposed by bulldozer operations in the southeast corner of the site. The northern section of the feature remained intact in an undisturbed area of the site and the southern position was excavated (Fig. 36).

In plan view the exposed section of the feature measured 81 cm east-west by 1.38 metres north-south. The visible outline was rectangular and morphologically a potential "two-holer". The feature was excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels to a maximum depth of 1.24 metres.

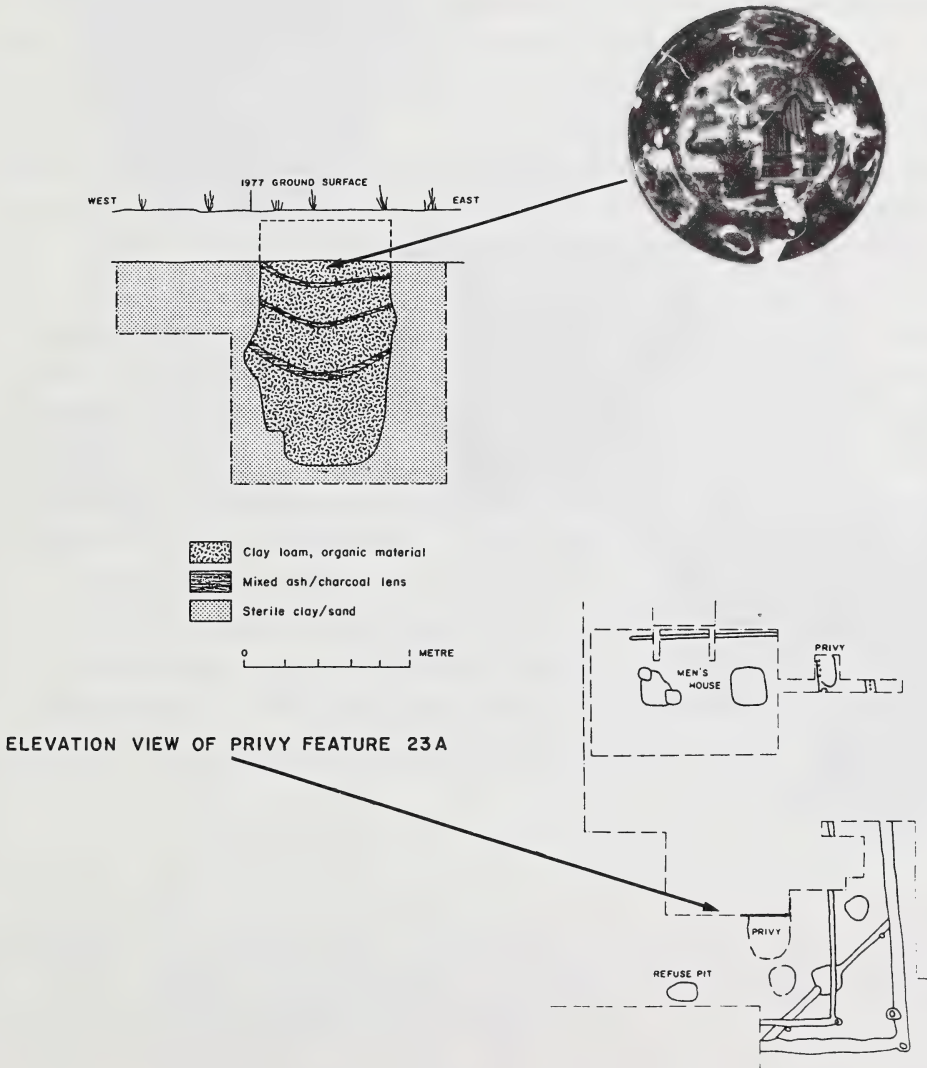


Figure 36. Men's house area refuse deposits.

The privy was stratigraphically simplistic, consisting of layers of dark grey-brown clay loam and organic material separated by thin lenses of ash and charcoal. The stratigraphy was only slightly similar to that encountered in privy 17B. Again the ash lenses may represent the periodic sealing of the privy to control odor and insects. Possibly as much as 28.0 cm could be added to the original depth of the privy, based on the thickness of disturbed overburden, giving it a total potential depth of 1.52 metres, more in keeping with the depths recorded for other privy features at Victoria Post. The cultural remains found in this privy are listed in Appendix 12.

The remains recovered from feature 23A were more numerous and varied than those found in 21A. The difference in content was apparently due to the larger capacity of the privy and its use as a catch basin for significant amounts of discarded refuse. KITCHEN group artifacts included a large variety of ceramic tablewares, and large quantities of glasswares, cutlery and other kitchenware objects. The diagnostic blue on white earthenwares covered a fairly broad time span but the absence of India Tree fragments or other late period patterns were used as negative evidence for assigning the feature a terminal date sometime before post closure in 1883, perhaps the late 1870's. The presence of a .44 rimfire casing from a lower level in the deposit, 20 to 40 cm above the bottom, was, using McDougall's information (1903) the basis for interpreting the deposit as post-dating 1872. Overall, the deposits in the feature may have accumulated between 1872 and 1880. Earthenware cups and other ceramic fragments from feature 21A and 23A are illustrated in Figures 37 and 38.



Figure 37. Earthenware cups from features 21A and 23A. Left - handpainted design in black, green, blue and red, dia. - 9.8 cm, 23A1:193+; middle - plain white earthenware, 21A2:25; right - spongeware design in purple, 23A1:104+.

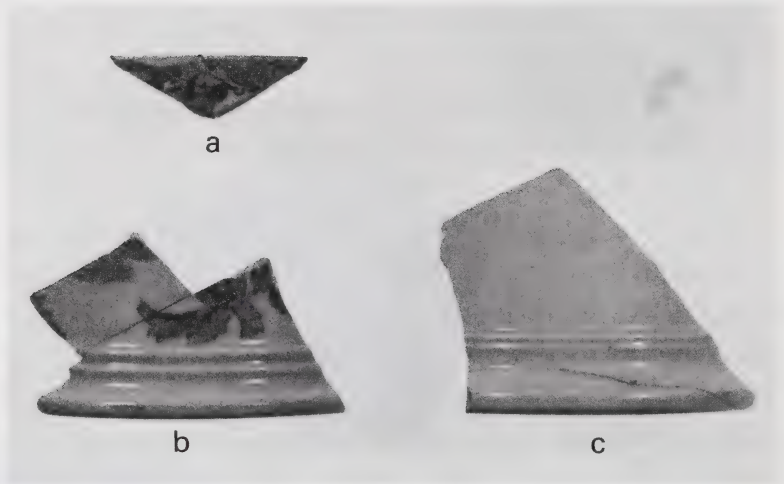


Figure 38. Ceramic tableware fragments from refuse deposits 21A and 23A.
a - cup or mug rim sherd, purple transfer print, 21A5:27, 28;
b - mug or tankard base sherd, blue transfer print, 23A2:56;
c - mug or tankard base sherd, plain white, 23A1:208. Height
of b - 3.8 cm.

OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS ON THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF VICTORIA POST

The foregoing description of archaeological information recovered in 1977 and 1978 only summarily detailed Victoria Post structures, features and material remains. The reason for this was simply that the list of site and artifactual attributes that could potentially be recorded truly boggled the imagination. The attributes which were selected for recording, then, had to bear a relationship to more limited objectives. So far, archaeology at Victoria Post has been used to "fill in" historical documentaion by adding to the lists of objects traded to the Indians, to locate architectural features such as the kitchen additions, to describe (briefly) the artifacts and faunal remains found, and to correlate this information to the documentary record.

In addition, the archaeological results could also be used for contributing new and useful information on human behaviour and relationships at the site. By organizing the available facts (historical records, artifacts and their provenience) according to a structured framework, it has been possible to make more broadly-based observations. Examination of the observations and attempts to explain them have provided fresh knowledge on past lifestyles. Such knowledge, hopefully, will not only have a scientific value for future researches but also an interpretive value for those working at or visiting the site.

As Hurt's publication (1979) on Victoria demonstrated, very little historical documentation was available on the lifestyles and possessions of the post's occupants. Yet it was information on these very points that historians and archaeologists have been seeking to discover. Since none of the artifact deposits, nor even specific artifacts could be correlated to a single individual, a broader level of generalization was used. Artifact assemblages from the Clerk's house area were compared for differences and similarities to those from the Men's houses. The framework for doing this was divided into architecture and residential feature relationships, dining and dietary patterns, household furnishings, firearms, clothing, personal use artifacts, tobacco pipes, and miscellaneous artifacts. Within each of these divisisions, some

temporal distinctions were also drawn between artifact deposits with different date ranges.

Residential Space and Feature Relationships

An examination of Victoria Post residential space and feature relationships sought to determine patterned regularity in the residential structures and their associated artifacts and features.

Residential Architecture and Artifacts:

Given the administrative and social roles of the Clerk as outlined in the section on the historical background of the post, it was expected that the Clerk's house would be placed in a fairly prominent location on the site. Historical documentation and archaeological evidence supporting this interpretation need only be stated briefly. The Clerk's house was the most centrally located structure at the post, certainly far more so than the Men's houses.

The Men's houses were located peripherally, near the east palisade. The blacksmith's forge, a dirty and sometimes smoky and noisy area, was associated with the Men's houses. The general and provision store house was between one of the Men's houses and the Clerk's house. The Clerk's house was closer to the stable, dairy, press room and trading shop. This house also commanded clear views of both gates and more extensive and important yard space than the Men's houses.

Regarding living space and construction, much more is known from the Clerk's house than the Men's houses. The Clerk's house covered 80.3 m^2 of ground surface, not including attached kitchen structures. One Men's house (south structure) occupied 37.84 m^2 of ground area. This house, however, was partitioned into two separate living areas or apartments, each 18.62 m^2 overall. The size of the living units in the second residential building, which also had the blacksmith's forge at one end, were probably also fairly small. The residential space of tradesmen and labourers working at Victoria was obviously very much less than that given to the Clerk.

The construction of the Clerk's house has been much better preserved than that for the Men's houses, so only a few comparative observations can be given. Most of the comments made here utilized data from the

southern Men's house. The base logs of both structures appeared set into shallow construction trenches (this report and Losey 1977c:7). Shims were recorded under the base log for the Clerk's house, but not the Men's house. Either there was less concern for careful leveling and raising the base log off the ground for the Men's house than the Clerk's house, a reflection of the significance of the buildings, or the evidence for similar construction technique for the Men's house has been destroyed through time.

Before still other comparisons on construction details can be reported, new interpretation of previously recorded archaeological data on the Men's house should first be mentioned. The description of a sill remnant exposed in 1976 (Losey 1977c:7,8) did not suggest its primary function was as a joist support. The reported length for the timber and its footer trench, about 7 m, was considerably short of Hardisty's reported length of 7.61 m for the building (see Figure 3). As other comparisons between Hardisty's measurements and archaeological remains have shown he was fairly precise, this discrepancy has not been attributed to any error on his part. The timber exposed was therefore reinterpreted not as the north wall sill, or base log, but as a support for floor joists only. This reinterpretation was additionally supported by analogous features evident in the construction of the Clerk's house, as earlier described, and in the Trading Shop excavated in 1974 (Losey 1977a:11,87).

The floor joist supports, or sleepers, along the north and south base logs of the Clerk's house varied in width according to the taper of the trees from which the logs were originally cut. The greatest recorded width for one of these timbers was 35 to 36 cm; the least width was about 15 cm. Approximately 95 per cent of the extent of the sleepers was over 20 cm in width. Recorded widths for the Men's house sleeper were from 12.7 to 15.2 cm (Losey 1977c:7). There was no clear indication the timber was substantially wider than that. Even if it was as wide as the entire footer trench in which it lay, this would have been no more than 18 to 23 cm. The sleepers of the Clerk's house and Trading Shops were more similar to each other in size than they were to that of the Men's

house. The smaller dimensions of the Men's house sleeper may indicate that the rest of the structure was also built of lighter scantling than the Clerk's house.

Other construction characteristics of the floor, such as the width of joists and their spacing, appeared similar for both residential structures. One shim under a floor joist was located in the Men's house in addition to the sleeper support. This is here interpreted as providing support to a joist intended to bear a weight greater than floor boards, probably a wall partition dividing the building to two apartments. No similar shims were found under the joist spans of the Clerk's house.

The construction of cellars in the houses on site varied considerably. The cellar of the Clerk's house had walls constructed of horizontally laid logs and a wooden floor. It was somewhat similar in construction to the cellars in the Dairy and Press Room/Trading Shop, only larger. None of the cellars in the Men's houses yielded evidence of wooden wall or floor construction. They appeared to have been simply earthen depression features and about one-third the size of the Clerk's house cellar. The Clerk's house cellar was also connected by an under-floor passageway to external kitchen additions, features not present at the Men's houses. Finally, plank vents set into shallow trenches provided some air circulation between the Clerk's house cellar and the outdoors.

The ARCHITECTURE group of artifacts recovered from the site presumably related to the construction and repair of buildings. This group had the largest number of artifacts. Nails (Fig. 39) were found in large quantities in all deposits across the site. As they are a construction artifact, however, and as H.B.C. buildings of this period followed a standardized practice it would have been surprising to find them in one structure area and not the other. As would be expected, clear window pane glass also was found all across the site. More significantly, fragments of a deep purple, embossed or molded pane glass (Fig. 39) were found on and under the floor of the Clerk's house. This glass could have been used in a door, window above a door, or other

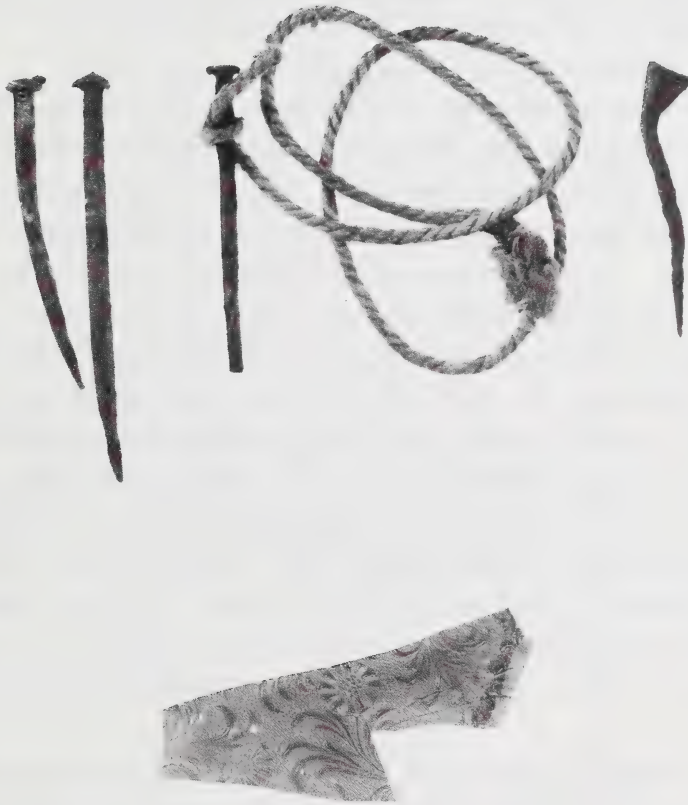


Figure 39. Hand wrought and cut nails were frequently found in contexts dating from 1864 to 1883 but ripples glass was a rarity. Left - two hand wrought nails, 25K1:1, 2; middle - cut nail with cord, 25F1:41; right - horseshoe nail, 25K1:12. Length of cut nail - 6.5 cm. Bottom - purple rippled or embossed glass, 24L1:12+.

location in the house. Perhaps the Clerk's house was made a bit more pretentious with rippled glass as it must have been rare in the Northwest. As only a few fragments were found under the floor of the Clerk's house, however, the possibility could not be completely discounted that the glass was intrusive and actually dated to a later period. Nevertheless it would still support the status of this structure as functionally more important than the Mens' houses.

Yard Space and Refuse Features:

Even though the site has not been completely excavated around the Clerk's and Men's houses, enough area was exposed to reveal a number of associated features. The 'back yard' of the Clerk's house was located on the north and north-west side of the house, as indicated by privies and refuse pits. Identified privies were located closer to the residence than the refuse pits, which were near the palisade trench. The extent of area encompassing these features (and also the ground covered by various kitchen additions) was about 150 m². Less surface area around the outside of the Men's houses was excavated than around the Clerk's house but several refuse depressions were nevertheless also found there. Two identified privies, 13L and 23A, and possibly a third (Losey 1977b:15) were all closer to the Men's houses than were the refuse pits. This is a pattern similar to that at the Clerk's house. The yard space for the Men's house refuse features was the southeast corner of the post compound and may also have encompassed by a comparable extent of area, about 150 m².

The sub-surface depression features found on the site could be divided into two groups, privies and trash pits, based on a comparison of their metric and morphological attributes (Table 1). All four privies were rectangular in plan view form. Two privies in the area of the Men's houses, 13L and 23A, were similarly proportioned. The two privies near the Clerk's house, 17B and 18A, were dissimilar in size to each other and to those near the Men's houses. The trash pits were more circular in outline, taking in larger areas of ground surface. The two trash pits near the Clerk's house (19A and 19C) had similar attributes; one being slightly larger than the other. The trash pits near the Men's houses,

Table 1. Summary of metric and morphological characteristics of privies and refuse pit features.

Feature Designation	North-south dimension (m)	East-west dimension (m)	Depth (m)	Plan form
Privy 13L (Losey 1977b)	1.52	.76	1.68	rectangular
Privy 17B	1.10	.93	1.62	rectangular
Privy 18A	1.70	1.42	1.77	rectangular
Privy 23A	1.38	.81	1.52	rectangular
Pit 14N2 (Losey 1977b)	1.37	1.37	.81	circular
Pit 14N4 (Losey 1977b)	1.22	1.22	1.12	circular
Pit 19A	1.50	1.06	1.03	oval
Pit 19C	1.13	1.70	1.18	oval
Pit 21A	1.05	1.20	.50	circular

(14N2, 14N4, and 21A) were more circular and on average shallower than those near the Clerk's house.

In summarizing the above observations on architecture, residential space and feature relationships, a number of similarities and differences were observed in the Clerk's and Men's house areas. Some of the similarities, including common characteristics of floor construction, the relegation of privies and refuse pits to fairly defineable and out-of-the-way yard spaces, and similarities in the uses and morphology of these features were interpreted as values that showed no distinction between occupants of the Clerk's house and Men's houses.

There were structural differences, however, that were interpreted as clearly illustrating the organizational hierarchy of the Hudson's Bay Company and the administrative-social distinctions drawn between even a Clerk of a post such as Victoria and the tradesmen and labourer employees. There appeared to be little identifiable difference either historically or archaeologically between the apartments of the Men's houses, but there were many differences between the Clerk's house and the Men's houses. The Clerk's house at Victoria Post was architecturally sited in a more prominent location than the Men's houses. Together with the large size of the Clerk's house, more substantial construction details, a well-built cellar including vents, underground passage, kitchen additions, and rippled glass window detail, the Clerk's house was a structure far superior to the Men's houses. Even if the Clerk did not command a substantially greater salary than the wages of other post employees, his residence was surely more impressive to traders and other visitors, further contributing to his local status and prestige.

The privies and other depression features of Victoria Post were important because they served to contain cultural refuse -- artifacts, faunal and floral material. On the basis of the spatial association of refuse features to separate residential areas, the materials found in them were also considered related to the occupants of those residences. This direct correlation has had positive implications for interpreting variations in material culture possession and behaviour across the site.

Dining and Dietary Patterns

A broad variety of cultural remains was recovered from archaeological deposits across the site. The inventory of catalogued remains represented by Appendices 1 to 12 were used to make internal site comparisons and, to a far lesser extent, comparisons to other sites. The materials focused on in this section related to food storage, food preparation and consumption, and were generally referred to as the KITCHEN group of artifacts (following South 1977). This section also deals with the faunal and floral remains reflecting subsistence. All of the faunal remains are reported in this section even though some were of insignificant food value or, instead, had value as a fur resource. This has the advantage of keeping faunal remains together in one section while helping to skirt the interpretive dilemma of, for example, whether or not the beaver remains found represented primarily a subsistence contribution or a fur resource.

KITCHEN Group Artifacts:

KITCHEN group artifacts included all those objects which may have been used to store, prepare, display and aid in the handling and consumption of food. Not included were such things as tools or implements used to grow, hunt or collect food. Artifacts included in the KITCHEN group were ceramic tablewares, glasswares, tableware cutlery, food containers such as tin cans or crocks, and kitchenware artifacts like pot hooks and kettle and kettle fragments.

KITCHEN group artifacts contained the most frequently diagnostic objects recovered from the site. Most were ceramic tablewares. The greatest proportion of ceramic tablewares were blue on white underglaze transfer printed earthenwares. Many of the decorative patterns were identifiable and attributed to W.T. Copeland company, a principal supplier of ceramic wares to the Hudson's Bay Company through much of the nineteenth century (Sussman 1979). Excavations in 1977 added several pattern names, including Sardinia, Thistle, Tuscan, Osborne and Willow, to the list already reported from Victoria. Osborne was found in a disturbed context, the others in dated deposits. (The reader is referred to the Sussman publication for illustrations of Copeland patterns in

their entirety rather than being offered photographs of artifact fragments from the site. The Gem and Barge patterns can be seen in Losey 1977b:69, #6; 71, #6). Patterns found previously but not in 1977 or 1978 were Ivy, Pekin, Roman Beads and Strawberry (Sussman 1979). The most frequently occurring blue on white patterns were Ruins, Seasons, Continental Views, Gem, Honeysuckle, Pagoda, Willow, B772, Flower Vase and Willow. They were found in at least four, and some in as many as six, different archaeological contexts (Table 2). All were found in both the Clerk's house area and the Men's house area. All of the patterns were found in deposits dating from the early 1870's to the early 1880's (probably 1883--the date of the post's closure). Excepting B772 and Willow, the other patterns were also found to occur in still earlier deposits.

There were some blue on white patterns found infrequently that did not share the same breadth of temporal range as the common patterns listed above. The most recently dated deposits were those containing the India Tree pattern, which did not come into production until 1878 (Sussman 1979:129). Owing to great shipping distances and nineteenth century modes of transportation, Copeland wares bearing this pattern could only become part of the archaeological record as early as 1879. The appearance of India Tree in three refuse deposits, 19A, 19C and 21A, was therefore considered an important factor in dating them between 1879 and 1883. Other patterns from the same contexts and not occurring in earlier ones were Sardinia, Tuscan, Oriental Barge and four otherwise unidentified patterns. Among all of these later patterns, India Tree was found in both the Clerk's house area and Men's house area. Oriental Barge was found only in the Men's house area and all of the other late patterns only in the Clerk's house area.

Other blue on white patterns appeared to occur only in earlier depositional contexts. These were British Flowers, Pergola, Shamrock, Thistle and Turco. Thistle was found in both residential areas, Shamrock came only from the Clerk's house and the others from only the Mens' house area.

Further observations on the distribution and frequency of blue

TABLE 2. Minimum number of KITCHEN Group ceramic vessels by ware type and decorative pattern.

Ceramic ware and pattern description	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
B772 (1847-1867, ibid:65)							1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Honeysuckle (1855-1882+, ibid:126)		1	1	2		1			5		1	1	6
Rural Scenes (1850-20th cent., ibid:179)						1	1		1	1	2	3	
Coronal (1850-20th cent., ibid:106)						1		1					1
Unidentified scenic patterns (Figs. 29, 34, d)			1				1	2					2
Pergola (c.1844-1868+, ibid:159)											2	2	2
Thistle (c.1869-20th cent., ibid:219) (Fig. 13)	1							1		1	1	2	
Shamrock (1861-1910, ibid:211)		1						1					1
Turco (1865-1882+, ibid:222)											1	1	1
British Flowers (c.1829-1874, ibid:61)											1	1	1
Unidentified fragment		2						2					2
White earthenware, purple transfer printed (Fig. 13, 28 middle)	1		1					2		1		1	3
White earthenware, red transfer printed, Seasons (Fig. 27)							1	1		1		1	2
White earthenware, green transfer printed (Fig. 34, f)							1	1		1		1	2
White earthenware, brown transfer printed (Fig. 35 middle)						2a	1a	2					2
White earthenware, sponged decoration													
Blue										1	1	2	2
Purple (Fig. 37 right)											2	2	2
Brown (Fig. 15)	1	1			1			3			1	1	4

TABLE 2. Minimum number of KITCHEN Group ceramic vessels by ware type and decorative pattern.

Ceramic ware and pattern description	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Green	1								1				1
Red and green							1	1	2	1		1	3
White earthenware, blue band, red line (Fig. 34, q)								1	1				1
White earthenware, polychrome, hand painted (Fig. 37 left)											1	1	1
White earthenware, moulded, painted							1		1				1
White earthenware (ironstone) Plain varieties	2		1	1				2	6	4	8	12	18
Moulded flower (Fig. 28 left)				1			1		2				2
Wheat							1	1	2	1		1	3
Moulded letters, red line							1		1				1
Yellow earthenware Plain, clear glaze	1								1				1
White glazed exterior, brown line (Fig. 28 right)				16				16	1				1
Stoneware (Fig. 31)					1	1	2		4				4
Porcelain													
Tea cup handle					1c	1		1c	2				2
Cup fragment, hand painted green decoration											1	1	1
Cup, gold painted 'clover' (Fig. 32 inset)						1			1				1

NOTES: 1. Lower case letters in the table 'a, b, c' indicate artifact fragments which crossmend from one artifact deposit to another.

2. There is no column heading for comparison to previous findings from the Men's house area because many of the pattern names could not be accurately identified from the Losey reports. Re-examination of all ceramic fragments from Men's house deposits would have been required, a task beyond the scope of this report.

patterned earthenware showed greater pattern variation among ceramics from the Clerk's house area than those from the Men's house area. Comparison of decorative patterns between the Clerk's house and Men's house areas for the period dating c. 1864 to the middle or later 1870's indicated that some patterns occurred in one area and not the other. As the number of vessels represented by these patterns was fairly low, not much significance was attached to the slight discrepancy.

Later artifact deposits, dating c. 1879 - 1883, lent themselves more easily to formulating cultural interpretations based on ceramic wares simply because there were more of these kinds of artifacts in them. More vessels and different patterns were found from the Clerk's house area than the Men's house. This was considered to correlate with the known decline in activity at the post and was supported by the staff list showing no extra employees besides the Clerk after about 1875.

Although blue on white transfer printed earthenwares were found most frequently, patterns in other colours also occurred: red, green, brown or purple on white, a white earthenware with a 'sponged' decoration and sometimes called spongeware (in blue, purple, brown, green, or green and red on white patterns) and a hard white earthenware commonly referred to as ironstone or stone china. Very few vessels were represented by yellow earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. The low frequency of items having other than blue on white transfer printed patterns made it difficult to look for cultural patterning across the site or through time. Some generalizations were attempted, nevertheless, a few of which may be considered as hypotheses for further testing at either this or other sites.

Transfer printed earthenwares in colours other than blue were found all across the site and were coeval with blue patterns. Excepting blue, no one colour was more popular than the rest. Only one pattern, in a colour other than blue, could be identified -- a red printed Seasons. One brown printed pattern occurred on an angular vessel, possibly a sugar container.

Spongeware objects were found about as frequently as other than blue transfer printed vessels. Spongeware forms were mostly cups and

saucers. Spongeware designs were found in both residential areas. Single colour on white patterns appeared only in earlier contexts on site, 1864 to mid- or late 1870's, whereas two colours on white were limited to later deposits (c. 1879 - 1883).

The hard white earthenware or ironstone vessels were generally lacking in coloured patterns. They were usually plain but sometimes had a moulded decorative pattern. Ironstone vessels occurred about as frequently as other-than-blue transfer printed and spongeware objects combined. They were found all across the site and did not appear to be more common in later deposits than earlier ones.

When spongeware and ironstone vessels were considered together as a group of ceramic tablewares that were more simplistically decorated, cheaper and more durable than other ware types and decorative patterns, some difference was apparent between the Clerk's house area and the Men's house area. Totalling the ceramic tableware artifacts from all depositional contexts of the Clerk's house, spongewares and ironstones amounted to about 24 per cent of the assemblage. In the Men's house area, spongewares and ironstones constituted about 37 per cent of the ceramic tablewares. Although the difference appeared significant statistically, it could be questioned whether or not a visitor to both residences in the 1870's would have noticed that the Men's house occupants had a higher proportion of these wares than used by the Clerk. Ware types and techniques of decoration, other than given above, occurred very infrequently on site and could not be used for site area comparison. Dinner plates, soup plates, bowls, cups and saucers were found all across the site and in a range of dated contexts. Two vessel forms that appeared to be confined to the Clerk's house area, however, were a brown transfer printed angular vessel that may have been table sugar container and a moulded, painted and gilded teapot lid.

In summary, only by considering a number of attributes, including vessel form was it possible to draw even the most tentative distinctions between site areas and through time. The Clerk was perhaps slightly better prepared than his employee to set a dining table with a higher proportion and greater variety of blue transfer printed vessels than

other wares, and, in addition, a teapot and sugar container. The ceramic tableware data, although a bit sketchy, tended to support the expectation that the Clerk's house material culture assemblage was superior to that of the Men's houses. At the same time the inconclusive nature of the data also was interpreted as showing that the distinction drawn might not necessarily be due to any great differences in levels of income. Ceramic tableware differences between the two residential areas could have been due to the Clerk's practices in furnishing the Men's houses. If so, then he may have had little stock available, or little inclination, to attempt establishing ceramic tableware distinctions between the two areas.

Glassware objects were not common at Victoria Post (Fig. 40). Stemmed glasses and tumblers were either not present or formed a very small part of the assemblage (Table 3). They were not a part of the archaeological record. Glass bottles were present but not in large numbers. The most frequently found bottles were pharmaceutical types. Most of these apparently contained patent medicines. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer was a popular brand. This patent medicine has been found in both residential areas and in contexts dating from the mid- or later 1870's to the post's closure in 1883. John Cos...was the maker or name of another patent medicine found in an 1879 - 1883 context. At least three other varieties of small pharmaceutical bottles were found dating between 1864 and 1883. One, represented by a finish fragment from the pit 24N3 under the Clerk's House floor, is not illustrated in Figure 40.

Liquor, beer, and wine bottles were also poorly represented at Victoria. The tantalizing discoveries of a few dark green bottle glass fragments and a few amber coloured fragments only hint at the presence of alcoholic beverages. The more diagnostic attributes of these glass bottles such as the bases and finishes (neck to rim/lip) were conspicuously lacking. The most conclusive evidence for alcohol on the site, aside from the previously mentioned patent medicines, was the discovery of lead seal stamped E Gerin Pur Vin Cognac. This artifact was associated with the sub-floor area of the Clerk's house.

Fragments of milk glass, blue bottle glass and miscellaneous small,



Figure 40. Glassware artifacts from Victoria Post. a - rim sherd of milk glass vessel, 17B6:79; b - pharmaceutical bottle finish, 19C2:146; c - pharmaceutical bottle finish, 17B3:42; d - glass stopper, 19C4:58; e - Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer bottle fragments, 19A2:53-65; f - pharmaceutical bottle, 23A1:311; g - a bottle finish and base which may be of the same vessel (a milk bottle?), finish-23A4:39, base - 17B3:40. Height of f - 5.8 cm.

TABLE 3. Glassware, Tableware cutlery, Kitchenware and Tin cans.


Artifact description	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area		
	Clerk's House Area												
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Glassware					1a	1a		1a	1-3?	16	16	1-2?	2-5
Milkglass (Fig. 40, a)													
Unidentified pharmaceutical bottles (Fig. 40, b, c & other frags. not illustrated)	2				1		1	1	5		1	1	6
Glass stopper (40, d)								1	1				1
Cork stoppers	1						1		2				2
'Perry David Vegetable Painkiller' (Fig. 40, e)							4	2	6		1	1	7
Pharmaceutical bottle,  mark on base (Fig. 40, f)											1	1	1
'John Cos...L...' pharmaceutical bottle								1	1				1
Pale green bottle (milk?), associated wide mouth finish (Fig. 40, g)					2				2		1	1	3
Amber bottle glass			1c				1c	1c	1-3		1	1	2-4
Dark green bottle glass	1d					1d	1d	1d	1-4?	1		1	2-5
Pale green to colourless bottle glass		9?	1e		1e	2e		1e	14?	1f	3f	3 7?	6-21
Blue bottle glass		1				1	1		3?			1-2 2?	3-4
Purple bottle glass						1			1				1
Liquor bottle seals (Fig. 15)	1	1							2				2
Tableware cutlery							1		1		2	2	3
Forks (Fig. 41, a, b)													
Knives (Fig. 41, c, d)					4		2		6		1	1 2	8
Teaspoon, 'ROGERS' 1881 from disturbed context near Clerk's house (Fig. 41, e)	1								1				1
Sugar shell 'YATES VIRGIN SILVER' (Fig. 41, f)		1							1				1

TABLE 3. Glassware, Tableware cutlery, Kitchenware and Tin cans.

Artifact description	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Tablespoon bowl (Fig. 41, g)	1								1			1	1	2
Utility knife (probably table)												1	1	1
Teaspoon I YATES												1	1	1
Kitchenware														
Lid fragment from cast iron kettle? (Fig. 42, a)	1								1					1
Bail lug (Fig. 42, c)											1		1	1
Pot hooks (Fig. 42, d)											2		2	2
Wooden scrub brush fragment			1						1	1			1	2
Pot/pan handle					1		1		2				2	4
Kitchen knives, fragments					1			1	2				1	3
Copper kettle/pot base fragment								1	1	1			1	2
Cast iron pot rim fragment											1		1	1
Tin cans, (Fig. 42, b) container fragments, bail handles	2	1	1		1-15	4-40	1-15	1-11	11+		1+		1+	12+

NOTES: 1. Lower case letters in the table (a) indicate fragments that could be from the same artifact although no crossmatch was verified. For example, all a's could be from one vessel.

2. The column heading 'Previous Findings' enumerates artifacts recovered from the following Men's house deposits: trash pits 1, 2, 3 and 4, privy 13L, Men's house east cellar (2) and (3), Men's house west cellar (2), and the Blacksmith's cellar (2). The date range of these deposits varied between 1864 and 1888. Data for this column were obtained from Losey 1977b, c.

usually clear or pale green tinted, bottle fragments were found in a variety of contexts across the site. None were diagnostic.

The total number of bottles represented in the archaeological assemblage could not be determined easily as so many were highly fragmented. Dark green bottle glass fragments, for example, were found in a number of deposits but could actually all have come from only a single object. Taking this into account, only one dark green bottle, one amber coloured bottle and one milk glass container might be represented from all of the Clerk's house deposits.

Comparing the total glassware assemblage from the Clerk's house area to that from the Men's house deposits some low level observations could nevertheless still be made. Glassware containers were more common to the Clerk's house than the Men's houses. While it was tempting to correlate glassware possession and higher alcoholic consumption to the Clerk's residence, the data were really too scanty to support such an hypothesis. For example, the deposition of several patent medicines into a Clerk's house refuse deposit by action of one Clerk (idiosyncratic behaviour) might have been responsible for skewing this part of the assemblage profile for the whole site. Nevertheless, the possibility of differential glassware possession and potential variation in alcoholic beverage consumption should be borne in mind for testing at this or other sites.

Tableware cutlery was found consisting of knives, forks and spoons (Fig. 41 and Table 3). The total number of items found in dateable contexts was 12. Table knives from both residential areas had bone handles (two or three holed bolsters) decorated by cross-hatched, incised lines. Forks were two or three-tined and had plain bone bolsters. Forks from later contexts, c. 1888-1897?. were three tined and had wooden handles (Losey 1977b:50,51). Spoons were generally silver plated. A variety of makers were represented. One marked teaspoon, previously recovered from a Men's house cellar, bore a variation of the Yates mark, I. YATES. This spoon was found in an occupation deposit dating 1864 - 1888 (Losey 1977c:50, 76, 83). The Yates sugar shell unearthed in the Clerk's house was compatible with the discovery of fragments from a brown

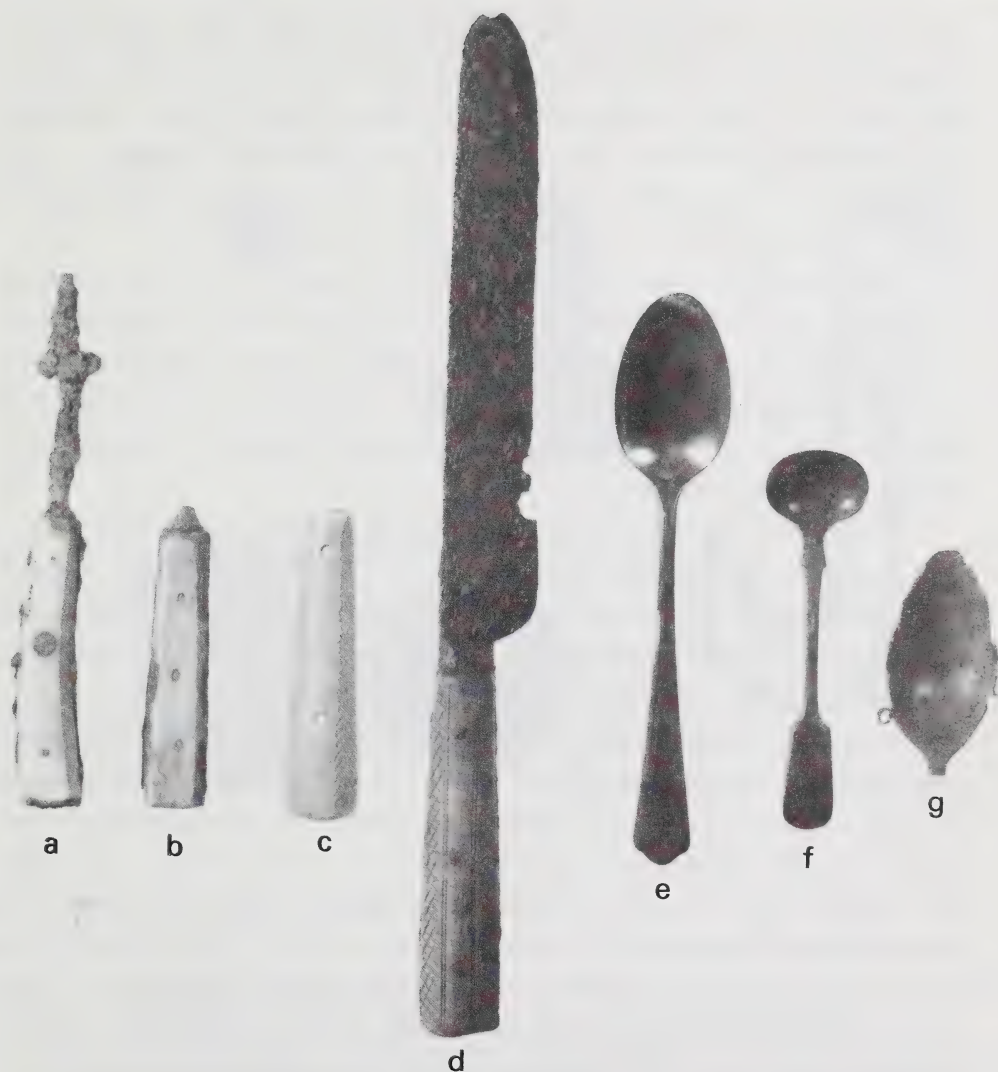


Figure 41. Tableware cutlery from Victoria Post. a - fork, three tined?, 19A3:76; b - fork handle, 23A1:253; c - knife handle bolster, incised, 23A4:20; d - knife, incised bolsters, 19A3:77; e - spoon, from disturbed context near Clerk's house, marked 1881 (R) ROGERS (R) A1, 17A1:1102; f - sugar spoon (shell), marked YATES VIRGN SILVER, 24P1:1; g - spoon bowl with cut edges (to make a fishing lure?), 24N3:130. Length of f - 15 cm.

transfer printed sugar bowl, and, together with a teapot lid, contributed to supporting the inference that the tableware settings of the Clerk's house were more completely diversified than those of the Men's houses. One teaspoon from a disturbed context near the Clerk's house was marked 1881 ROGERS and another from the north gate midden was stamped JH/&/CO/EP/C (Losey 1977b:107). Several badly corroded spoons found in a number of contexts were of little diagnostic value.

Food containers and kitchenware artifacts were few. Tin cans were present in the Clerk's house assemblage but were heavily corroded and fragmented (Fig. 42). Corroded tin fragments from many deposits across the site were enumerated in this category but only those from the Clerk's house and privy deposit 18A were sufficiently complete to definitely record as actual tin cans.

A large stoneware crock was found in the Clerk's house privy 17B.

Faunal and Floral Remains:

A total of 44 different species were represented in the FAUNAL Group assemblage (Table 4). The largest number of individuals were mammals, followed by birds and, finally fish and shellfish.

A greater number of wild mammalian species were counted than domestic individuals. Most of the larger species -- bison, moose, pig, cow, deer and elk -- were valuable for their food value. Their hides were also useful. Large mammals were more numerous in the Men's house area than the Clerk's house area. The comparative numbers of pig individuals found were especially noteworthy in this regard. The cows could have been part of the dairy operation or beef cattle. One draught animal, an ox, was also covered by the species Bos taurus and may have met its ultimate fate on the dinner table. The varying hare was the single most numerous species represented, and also had subsistence value.

Many of the smaller mammals -- muskrat, beaver, red fox, coyote, possible wolf, and mink -- were important for their furs. More of these were found in the Clerk's house area than the Men's house area.

Another complex of small mammals including a domestic cat, possible dog (if not a wolf), deer mice, voles and a pocket gopher had negligible

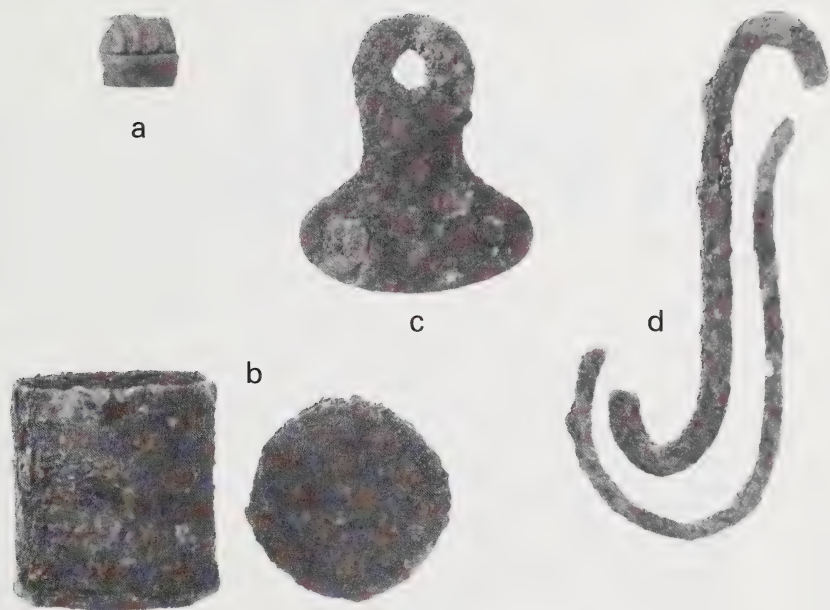


Figure 42. Miscellaneous kitchen related artifacts. a - lid fragment from cast iron kettle?, 25P1:52; b - tin can and lid, 24N3:279; c - bail lug from pot or container, 23A3:70; d - pot hooks, 23A1:324, 325. Height of tin can - 4.5 cm.

TABLE 4. Minimum number of FAUNAL Group individuals

[illegible]

TABLE 4. Minimum number of FAUNAL Group individuals

Common faunal names	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area		
	Clerk's House Area												
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Birds													
Pintail duck											2	2	2
Scoter duck	1												1
Mallard duck	1	5			6				12		4	4	16
Possible shoveller duck	1								1				1
Unidentified duck species	1			1	5		4	1	12	1	2	3	18
Gadwall duck		1							1				1
Widgeon duck		1			1				2				2
Teal duck		1			2				3				3
Ruffed grouse	1	1							2				2
Sharp-tailed grouse		1			1				2				2
Spruce grouse					1				1		1	1	2
American coot		1							1				1
Sandhill crane		1							1				1
Domestic chicken		4			1				5				5
Trumpeter Swan					1		1	1	3				3
Unidentified shore bird					1				1				1
Canada goose					1				1		2	2	3
Bald eagle								1	1				1

TABLE 4. Minimum number of FAUNAL Group individuals

Common faunal names	Artifact Deposits											Men's House Area			
	Clerk's House Area														
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C. FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL	
Fish and shellfish															
Walleye											1	3	4	4	
Goldeye											1		1	1	
Sturgeon					1		1	1	3			4	4	7	
Whitefish					1				1	1		1		2	
White Sucker	1				1				2		1	4	5	7	
Northern Pike	1	1					1	1	4	1	1		2	6	
Freshwater Mussel					1				1		1		1	2	

NOTE: The column heading 'Previous Findings' enumerates individuals recovered from the following Men's house deposits: trash pits 1, 2, 3, and 4, privy 13L, Men's house east cellar (2) and (3), Men's house west cellar (2), and the Blacksmith's cellar (2). The date range of these deposits varied between 1864 and 1888. Data for this column were obtained from Losey 1977b, c.

food or fur value. Their occurrence in the faunal assemblage was largely fortuitous and they were about evenly distributed between the two residential areas.

Ducks, grouse, and the domestic chicken were the most numerous of birds. Eight or more species of duck were represented, the mallard being the most common. The distribution of the bird remains is interesting. A much higher proportion of birds, mostly important for their food value, came from the Clerk's house area than the Men's house area. No chicken remains were recovered from early dated contexts near the Men's houses. Fowl formed an important component of the diet for Clerk's house residents, more so than for other employees.

In analysing the bird remains, definitely juvenile bird bones were lacking. This could indicate heavy useage of spring migrants. Many bones, however, had the ends chewed off, making positive identification difficult. The presence of Trumpeter Swan bones was interesting because this species had already suffered a sharp population decline by the time the post was constructed (Banko 1980).

Fish, on the other hand, were reported in greater numbers from the Men's house area than the Clerk's house. The data, however, did not show as great a divergence as that for the birds. Dietary differences in fish consumption should be supported by further research before concluding statements can be made on this point. The sturgeon were confined to rivers, whitefish to lakes. The other species identified occurred in both situations near Victoria Post.

Household Furnishings

Few artifacts were found that could be ascribed to the FURNITURE group. Common varieties of nails, normally used as architectural fasteners, when found in a household context as on the Clerk's house floor, could also have been used in furniture construction or to hang a picture. The most numerous furniture artifacts were brass tacks (Fig. 43). These could have been used to fasten upholstery to furniture. Brass tacks were also used to decorate objects, such as rifle stocks and a number of these from a generally earlier period have been illustrated



Figure 43. Furniture artifacts from the Clerk's house.
Upper - wicker handle fragment, 25K1:4; lower
left - brass drawer pull part, 24N3:299; lower
right - brass tacks, 24N3:50-53. Diameter of
drawer pull - 2.1 cm.

in Hanson 1955. The presence of tacks in the archaeological assemblage probably represented loss or discard of these small items rather than disposal of furniture or decorated objects. There were many more brass tacks recovered from the Clerk's house area than the Men's house area (Table 5).

Glass lamp chimneys were thin and therefore very fragile but were poorly represented in the archaeological assemblages (Fig. 44). One was from the Clerk's house and others from the Men's house area. These were the only evidence for lamps being used during the early period of site history. Two brass drawer pulls were found from the Clerk's house area, suggesting that some type of drawered furniture was present. In addition, well preserved remains under the floor of the Clerk's house included several wallpaper fragments (all of one pattern), a chair stile (painted brown) and a wickerwork handle. Similar organic remains could not be expected to survive in unprotected outdoor deposits. Overall, the FURNITURE group of artifacts contributed little information towards establishing differences between residential areas or recognizing shifts in the state of post furnishings through time.

The ARMS Group

The ARMS group of artifacts included anything related to weapons from stone projectile points to lead useful for making musketballs, shot and bullets. A broad range of objects falling into this group was found on site (Fig. 20; Table 5). Both of the projectile points found in 1977-78 came from the Clerk's house area. The stone point possibly represented prehistoric occupation on site although it was found in an historic context. It could also therefore indicate historic native ownership. The metal projectile point could have been manufactured by H.B.C. staff for native trade, and further demonstrated ethnic interaction. Metal points were previously found in the Men's house cellar deposits (Losey 1977c:84).

Artifacts relating to muzzle-loading arms were found across the site and in all dated contexts. Their presence was reflected by gunflints, percussion caps, musket balls, and a musket ball mold. The disposal of a

TABLE 5. FURNITURE Group and ARMS Group Artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits									
	Clerk's House Area							Men's House Area		
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)
									PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL
										SITE TOTAL
FURNITURE Group										
Wallpaper pattern (Fig. 15)		1						1		1
Wickerwork handle (Fig. 43)		1						1		1
Brassdrawer pulls (Figs. 43, 44)		1					1	2		2
Brass tacks (Fig. 43)		4	6				5	1	16	1 17
Chair stile (Fig. 44)			1					1		1
Lamp chimney (Fig. 44)	1a	1a						1		1 2b 3 4
Heart-shaped case lock						1		1		1
ARMS Group										
Musket ball mold (Fig. 20, d)		1						1		1
Musket balls (Fig. 20, e)		1	6	1			3	11		9 9 20
Lead shot		1	7					8		12 20
Lead sprue (Fig. 20, f)				1				1 2	1	1 3
Muzzle loading rifle thimble			1					1		1
Gunflints, spalls (Fig. 20, c)					1		7	3 11	1	1 6 8 19
Percussion caps (Fig. 20, g)					1			1 2		3 3 5
.44 rimfire shell (Fig. 20, h)							1	1	6	1 7 8
.46 long rimfire shell (Fig. 20, i)	1							1		1
.52 Sharps & Hankins rimfire shell (Fig. 20, j)			2					2		1 1 3
.577 Boxer centrefire shell (Fig. 20, k)						1		1	1	2 3 4
.577 Boxer bullet (Fig. 20, l)				1				1		1 1

TABLE 5. FURNITURE Group and ARMS Group Artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits									
	Clerk's House Area							Men's House Area		
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	
.450 centrefire shell			1						1	1 1
12 gauge shot shell	1	2							3	3
Metal projectile point (Fig. 20, a)							1	1	2	1 1 3
Siltstone projectile point (Fig. 20, b)		1							1	1
Side plate										1 1 1
Mini ball plug										1 1 1
.22 long rimfire shell (Head Stamp "P")										1 1 1
.32 long rimfire shell (Head Stamp "H")										1 1 1
16 Gauge shot shell										1 1 1
.44 Centrefire pistol shell										1 1 1
.44-40 Centrefire shell										1 1 1

- NOTES: 1. Lower case letters 'a' in the table indicate probable cross-mends.
 2. Lower case letter 'b' indicates that several fragments were found but the probable minimum number of lamp chimneys is only 2.
 3. The column heading 'Precious Findings' enumerates artifacts recovered from the following Men's house deposits: trash pits 1, 2, 3 and 4, privy 13L, Men's house east cellar (2) and (3), Men's house west cellar (2), and the Blacksmith's cellar (2). The date range of these deposits varied between 1864 and 1888. Data for this column were obtained from Losey 1977b, c.

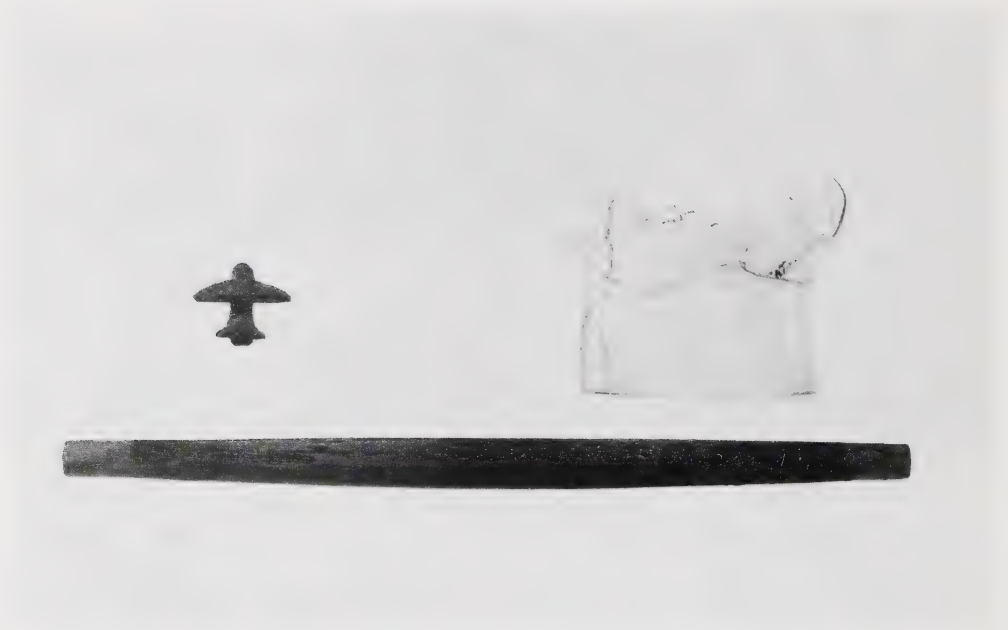


Figure 44. Furniture artifacts from the Clerk's house area. Upper left - drawer pull, 19A10:36; Upper right - glass lamp chimney base, 24N3:55; bottom - chair stile, 24J1:2. Length of stile - 27.4 cm.

musket ball mold (loss is discounted because of size and functional importance) in association with a rimfire cartridge casing and centerfire 12 gauge shell under the Clerk's house floor before 1875 was interpreted as showing that a local shift to more modern rifles was underway by this date, at least as far as Clerk's house residents were concerned.

The recovery of a variety of cartridge casings and bullets indicated that the most popular of the early breech loading calibres on site were the .44 Henry rimfire, .52 Sharps & Hankins rimfire, and 12 gauge centrefire. Coeval calibres, though less frequent, were the .46 long rimfire, .32 rimfire and 16 gauge. Only slightly later the .577 Boxer cartridge appeared at Victoria and, from the number of cases and bullets found in various contexts on the site in all years' excavations, was immediately popular. Other calibres possibly making their appearance at Victoria at the same time as the .577 Boxer were the .22 rimfire and a .450 centrefire. These three calibres might be dated to 1874 in the Victoria region as two of the calibres, .577 and .450, were for carbines and revolvers issued to the North West Mounted Police (Hurt 1979a:221). The foregoing list of calibres occurred principally in dated contexts between about 1871 and the post's closure in 1883.

From previous excavation reports another series of calibres were recognized as gaining popularity for the final years of occupancy. Between 1888, when the post was reopened, and its closure in 1897, the most commonly found cartridge cases were .44-40 centrefire and .45-75 centrefire (data obtained from Losey 1977a, b, c).

Historical sources recorded that the Hudson's Bay Company was still using and trading new flintlock firearms at least as late as 1864. The Plains Cree continued, to some extent, with bows and arrows to the early 1870's. The archaeological data from Victoria supported this record and was even interpreted as demonstrating that some musket balls were still manufactured for personal use or trade until 1875. The transition to more modern firearms was rapid although older weapons also continued in use. Few percussion caps were found compared to gunflints and rimfire cartridges. Although the percussion cap rifle was an advancement over the flintlock, it was very quickly replaced by the popularity of the

rimfire cartridge and centrefire shotgun. Centrefire cartridges came onto the scene slightly later, probably along with the North West Mounted Police. A variety of weapons and calibres were in use until the post closed in 1883. By the time it reopened in 1887, centrefire arms had clearly gained supremacy over older weapons.

Clothing

The CLOTHING group of artifacts, next to ARCHITECTURE, contained the largest number of items. Most of these were beads, followed by buttons, buckles, bale seals, and a small variety of other objects.

Antler and Bone Buttons:

There were few varieties of antler and bone buttons (Fig. 45, Table 6). Only one antler button was found and it came from under the floor of the Clerk's house (Fig. 45, a). The button could have been from a coat as it was fancier and showed better workmanship than the more numerous and presumably cheaper bone buttons.

The bone buttons were divided into four categories. The variety with the most number of specimens had a slightly convex back, rounded or rolled rim and a pronounced incised circular line outside and surrounding the four sew through holes (Fig. 45, b1 to b3). This variety clearly came in three sizes, each with a small (± 0.5 mm) range of variation -- 18.5 mm, 17.0 mm and 14.0 mm. The 'b' buttons came from a number of dated features near both the Clerk's house than the Men's house. More than twice as many of these buttons were recovered from near the Men's house than the Clerk's house.

A variety of button similar to the above, except having five sewing holes was indicated by two artifacts (Fig. 45, c). One was found near the Clerk's house, the other near the Men's house.

Another variety had four holes, a flattened back, broad rolled rim and lacked the pronounced circular incised line outside the attachment holes (Fig. 45, d). A single specimen of this variety was recovered from the topmost level of the Men's house privy 23A.

Two buttons had a single central hole (Fig. 45, e) and have been called bone blanks in another context (Stone 1974:59. 60, 61). If so,

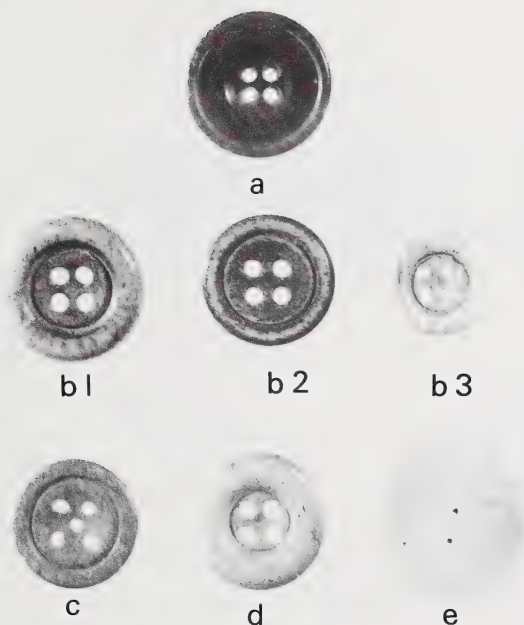


Figure 45. Antler and bone buttons. a - antler, 25C1-6; b1, b2, b3 - bone buttons of similar form but different sizes, 21A2:53, 17F6:29, 19A5:41; c - 5 hole bone button, 17B6:69; d - bone button with broader rim and flatter back than 'b' buttons, 23A1:296; e - 1 hole button or button blank, 17F6:33. Diameter of antler button - 19.0 mm.

TABLE 6. Button varieties and distribution.

Button material and variety description	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area	
	Clerk's House Area											
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS TOTAL
Antler (Fig. 45, a)	1								1			1
Bone												
Slightly convex back, rolled rim, incised circular line, 4 holes, 18.5 mm dia, (Fig. 45, b1)						1	1		2	4	1	8a ¹³ 15
As above, 17.0 mm dia. (Fig. 45, b2)					1	1			2		2	2 4
As above, 14.0 mm dia. (Fig. 45, b3)							2		2	1	2	16 4 6
As above but with 5 holes, (Fig. 45, c)						1			1	1		1 2
Flat back, broad rim, 4 holes (Fig. 45, d)											1	1 1
Button blank, 1 hole (Fig. 45, e)					2				2			2
Shell												
Thin flat rim, broad concave face, 4 holes (Fig. 46, a)	2					1	11		14	3	2	4c 9 23
Broad convex face, recessed centre, 4 holes (Fig. 46, b)					1		1		2			2 2
Broad flat rim, recessed centre, 4 holes (Fig. 46, c)										1	1d	2 2
Broad flat rim, recessed centre, 2 holes (Fig. 46, d)		1							1			1
Bevelled edge, flat face, 4 holes (Fig. 46, e)										2		2 2
Tiered ring edge, fish eye, flat face, 2 holes (Fig. 46, f)		1				2			3	1		1 4
As above, smaller (Fig. 46, g)			1						1		1	7e 8 9
Bevelled edge, flat face, 2 holes (Fig. 46, h)										1		1 1
Bevelled edge, flat face, concave centre, spoked incisions, 4 holes (Fig. 46, i)		2							2			2

TABLE 6. Button varieties and distribution.

Button material and variety description	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area		
	Clerk's House Area												
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Rope edge, recessed centre, deeply spoked incisions, 4 holes (Fig. 46, j)					1				1				1
Bevelled edge, flat face with rope design, concave centre, 4 holes (Fig. 46, k)					1				1				1
Domed shell bezel (Fig. 46, l)		1							1				1
Tiered ring edge, flat face, no fish eye, 2 holes (Fig. 46, m)				1					1				1
Flat rim, concave centre, convex back, 4 holes												3f 3	3
Flat surfaces, 4 holes												1g 1	1
Flat rim, concave centre, flat back, 4 holes												1h 1	1
Metal													
Brass, wire eye, domed, embossed floral design, 'Rich Gilt' (Fig. 47, a)		1							1				1
Brass, wire eye, domed, (Fig. 47, b) impressed geometric design		1							1				1
Brass, brazed wire eye, plain face (Fig. 47, c)	2	1			2	2	3	1	11		2	5i 7	18
Ferrous, rolled rim, concave face, 4 holes (Fig. 47, d)	1								1	1		1	2
Ferrous, rolled rim, domed, fabric covered, wire eye (Fig. 47, e)	1								1				1
Ferrous, 2 piece face and back (Fig. 47, f)		1	1						2	1		1	3
Brass dome, (Fig. 47, g)		1							1				1
Brass, brazed wire eye, plain face, SUPERFINE (Fig. 47, h)						1	1	2				1j 1	3
Brass wire eye missing, XTRA GOLD QUAL (Fig. 47, i)										1		1	1
Brass face, iron back slightly convex face (Fig. 47, j)							1	1			2	2	3

TABLE 6. Button varieties and distribution.

Button material and variety description	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area	
	PIT 24M3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS
Convex face, impressed trefoil line design, green (Fig. 48, k)		1							2			2
Rolled rim, flat face, 4 holes (Fig. 48, l)		1							1			1
Domed, wire eye (Fig. 48, m)		1							1			1
Convex face, swirl design, wire eye (Fig. 48, n)						1			1			1
Domed, moulded facets, black, wire eye (Fig. 48, o)		1							1			1
Black, concave centre, 1 hole (Fig. 48, p)		1							1			1
Domed, blue, 1 hole (Fig. 48, q)							1		1			1
Convex bezel (Fig. 48, r)						1			1			1
White, 24 ridges											2t	2 2
White, raised ring edge											1u	1 1
Black, 6 facets in rim											1v	1 1
Miscellaneous Button												
Face convex, with NRCO/. . .T1851											1w	1 1
Raised; round rim with 4 holes; back convex											2x	2 2
Glass cone (bezel?)											1y	

NOTE: The column heading 'Previous Findings' enumerates artifacts recovered from the following Men's house deposits: trash pits 1, 2, 3 and 4, privy 13L, Men's house east cellar (2) and (3), Men's house west cellar (2) and the Blacksmith's cellar (2). The date range of these deposits varied between 1864 and 1888. Data for this column were obtained from Losey, 1977b, c. Data from the Losey reports were classified in this table on the basis of form mainly as the size measurements had been recorded only in English units to the closest sixteenth of an inch (about 1.6 mm).

TABLE 6. Button varieties and distribution.

NOTES:

- a. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 173, 178; Losey 1977c:63, 64, 126, 130) in 11/16, 3/4, 7/10 inch sizes and 1 fragment.
- b. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 173, 178) in 7/16 inch size.
- c. Type 4 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 179) in 3/8, 5/16 inch sizes.
- d. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 174, 179) in 3/8 inch size.
- e. Type 6 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 174, 179; Losey 1977c:63, 64, 126, 130) in 7/16, 3/8 inch sizes.
- f. Type 3 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 174, 179) in 7/16, 5/16 inch sizes.
- g. Type 5 (Losey 1977b:92, 93, 174, 179) in 3/8 inch size.
- h. Type 2 (Losey 1977c:63, 64, 126, 130) in 3/8 inch size.
- i. Type 9 (Losey 1977c:63, 64, 125, 129) in 13/16 inch size. Type 9 was incorrectly described as having slightly convex (sic) backs and cast (sic) brass loops.
- j. Type 10 (Losey 1977b:90, 91, 170, 177) in 3/4 inch size.
- k. Type 1 (Losey 1977c:63, 64, 124, 129) in 11/16 inch size. The specimen of this type was incorrectly given as 'Double Ring Edge' (sic).
- l. Not used because of similarity to the number.
- m. Type 8 (Losey 1977b:90, 91, 170, 177) in 5/8 inch size.
- n. Type 17 (Losey 1977b:90, 91, 171, 178) in 5/8 inch size.
- o. Not used because of similarity to the number.
- p. Type 11 (Losey 1977b:90, 91, 170, 177) in 3/8 inch size.
- q. Type 12 (Losey 1977c:63, 64, 125, 129) in 9/16 inch size.
- r. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:42, 43, 175, 180; Losey 1977c:63, 64, 127, 131) in 7/16, 1/2 inch sizes.
- s. Type 5 (Losey 1977c:63, 64, 127, 131) in 7/16 size and 1 fragment. Original description of "present pattern of 24 wedge-shaped depressions or 15 raised dots" was unclear.
- t. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:175, 180) in 1/2 inch size. Not viewed, may be the same as 's' above.
- u. Type 1 (Losey 1977b:175, 180) in 1/2 inch size.
- v. Type 4 (Losey 1977b:175, 180) in 1 inch size.
- w. Type 2 (Losey 1977b:176, 180) in 3/4 inch size.
- x. Type 3 (Losey 1977b:176, 180) in 1, 3/4 inch sizes.
- y. Type 1 (Losey 1977c:128, 131) in 9/16 inch size.

they then functioned as button backs for more complex buttons possibly used on coats or other outerwear.

All of the bone buttons had fairly similar attributes, were generally simple and non-decorative. They might have been utilitarian clothing fasteners, possibly from pants and work clothes. Differences in button size could have been due to functional distinctions, such as the small size buttons being used for pant flies, larger buttons for attachment to suspenders. The bone buttons were not evenly distributed between the two residential areas and there were no bone buttons found under the floor of the Clerk's house. Simple bone buttons were a common clothing fastener for Men's house residents.

Shell Buttons:

The most frequently found variety of shell buttons were those with a thin, flat edged rim, broadly dished or concave face and four holes (Fig. 46, a, Table 6). These buttons, in slightly varying sizes, were found in dated contexts covering the span of H.B.C. occupancy and features all across the site.

Only one other variety of shell button could be said to have a comparable temporal and spatial distribution. These buttons had two holes, a fish eye, and two concentric rings near the edge, the face of which was slightly bevelled. These characteristics gave the buttons a 'tiered' appearance (Fig. 46, f, g). There were only five of these buttons, however.

Other button varieties were still less numerous but broad distinctions could still be drawn regarding their spatial relationship to residential areas. Seven of the ten remaining varieties had a provenience associated with the Clerk's house (Fig. 46, b, d, i, j, k, l, m). Four (i, j, k, l) had decorative values such as incised lines, rope border designs or large size. No similar 'fancy' buttons were found in the Men's house area.

Overall, shell buttons came in greater variety from the Clerk's house area than the Men's houses. The differences were interpreted as reflecting the nature of the clothing owned, used and discarded by occupants in the two residential areas. The diversity of shell buttons, including several 'fancy' varieties found in the Clerk's house assemblage

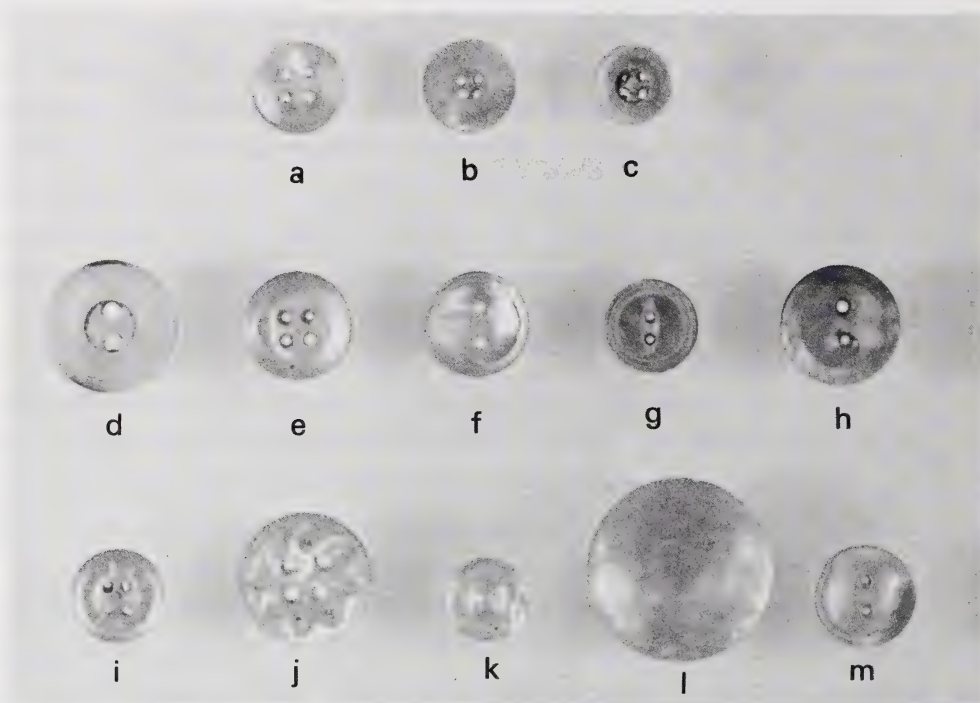


Figure 46. Shell buttons. a - thin flat rim, broad concave face, 4 holes, 24N2:28; b - broad convex face, recessed centre, 4 holes, 17F13:159; c - broad flat rim, recessed centre, 4 holes, 23A1:300; d - broad flat rim, recessed centre, 2 holes, 24B2:6; e - bevelled edge, flat face, 4 holes, 21A3:22; f - tiered ring edge, fish eye, flat face, 2 holes, 24N2:29; g - tiered ring edge, fish eye, flat face, 2 holes (smaller than 'f'), 26A1:54; h - bevelled edge, flat face, 2 holes, 21A6:31; i - bevelled edge, flat face, concave centre, spoked incisions, 4 holes, 24H1:30; j - rope edge, recessed centre, deeply spoked incisions, 4 holes, 17F13:161; k - bevelled edge, flat face with rope design, concave centre, 4 holes 17F13:160; l - domed shell bezel, 24F1:35; m - tiered ring edge, flat face, no fish eye, 2 holes, 17F10:59. Diameter of l - 19.0 mm.

were inferred as representing actual qualitative differences. The difference observable could have resulted from economic or cultural factors such as unequal levels of income or differences in ethnic or social background as might be reflected in the degree to which distinctive clothing was owned and used.

Metal Buttons:

The metal buttons from Victoria Post showed a greater range of variation in construction and attachment characteristics than the bone or shell buttons. The complexity of metal button attributes, together with the fairly small number of specimens, made it somewhat more difficult to generalize about possible temporal and spatial trends in this sample.

There were thirteen metal button varieties identified (Fig. 47, Table 6). Only one button variety (Fig. 47; c) occurred in quantity, with specimens found in dated contexts covering a fairly broad time span, c. 1864 to the 1880's, and in deposits associated with the Clerk's and Men's house. This variety had a plain face, possibly plated originally, with wire eye back. Most were found near the Clerk's house. Two SUPERFINE buttons (Fig. 47, h) came from Clerk's house features and the single XTRA GOLD QUAL specimen (Fig. 47, i) from a Men's house deposit. All of these buttons might have been used for outerwear such as coats or tunics.

The two fancy brass faced buttons with wire eyes (Fig. 47a, b) may have been dress or blouse buttons. They were found under the floor of the Clerk's house.

Three ferrous buttons which once had wire eyes (Fig. 47, e, k, m) may also have been used for outerwear. The most complex of these (Fig. 47, e) had a rolled rim, high dome, was fabric covered and came from under the floor of the Clerk's house. The simpler disc forms, which might have been fabric covered, came from the Men's house.

A single brass domed snap button (Fig. 47, g) came from under the floor of the Clerk's house.

The remaining metal buttons had sew through openings and may have been fastened to pants, including work clothes. These artifacts (Fig. 47, d, f, j, l) were about evenly represented among the two residential areas. One of the buttons (Fig. 47, d) came from under the floor of the

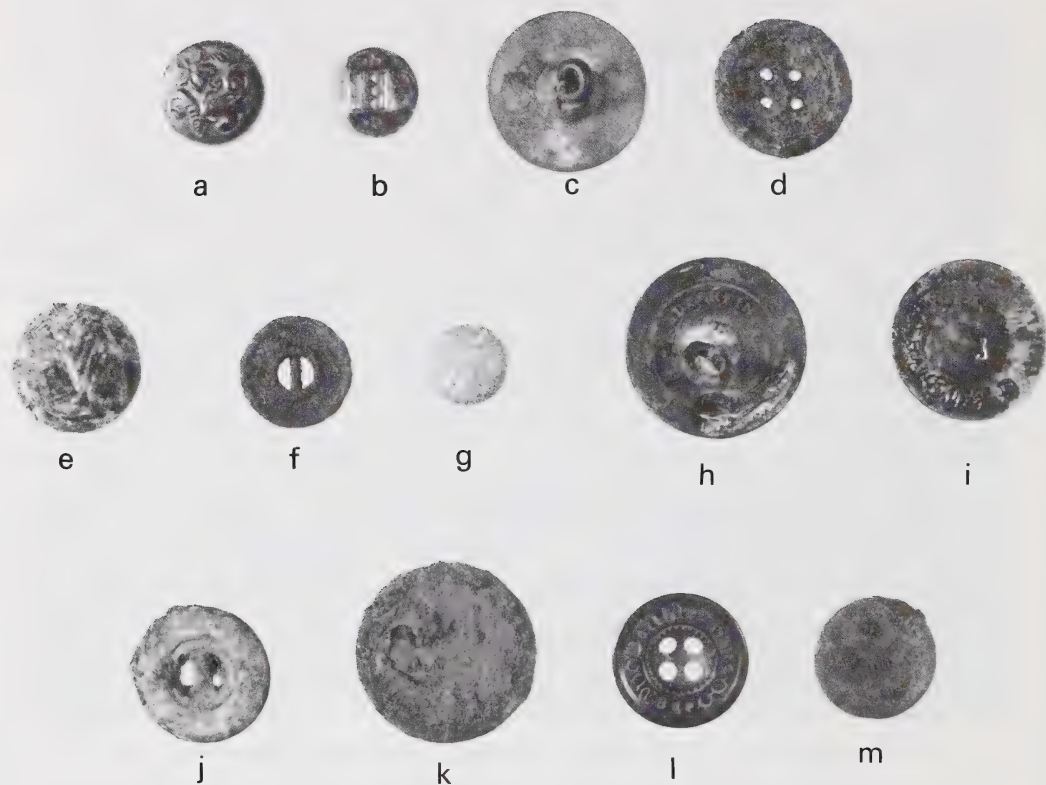


Figure 47. Metal buttons. a - brass, wire eye, domed, embossed floral design, marked Rich Gilt, 25K1:7; b - brass, wire eye, domed, impressed geometric design, 25F1:17; c - brass, brazed wire eye, plain face, 24C1:4; d - ferrous, rounded rim edge, 21A5:36; e - ferrous rolled rim, domed, fabric covered, wire eye missing, 24N3:118; f - ferrous, two-piece face and back, 25L1:12; g - metal (brass?) dome, possibly from snap fastener, 25C1:7; h - brass, wire eye brazed to back, SUPERFINE, 17B3:37; i - brass, eye missing, XTRA GOLD QUAL, 21A5:37; j - brass face, iron back, 19C3:89; k - ferrous, two-piece, plain or fabric covered, 21A6:33; l - brass, Double ring Gage, 23A1:303; m - ferrous, two-piece, plain or fabric covered, 23A1:306. Diameter of a - 14.0 mm.

Clerk's house. Another button (Fig. 47, 1), found in the upper level of the Men's house privy 23A, might be interpreted as indicating the most recent variety of metal sew through buttons brought to the site.

In summary, metal sew-through pants/work clothes buttons were proportionately less numerous in the metal button assemblage from the Clerk's house area than in that from the Men's house area.

Glass Buttons:

Glass buttons were found in a large number of varieties (Fig. 48, Table 6) but few varieties were represented by two or more specimens. There were five varieties of simple, undecorated, plain white, sew through buttons (Fig. 48, a, b, c, h, i). Five of the eight specimens found came from the Clerk's house area, four of them from under the floor.

The remainder of the glass buttons were more complex and decorative. Some had coloured designs on a white background, were in a solid colour other than white, had a moulded design, or were of a composite construction with a wire eye. These buttons would have been used as clothing fasteners on a variety of shirts, blouses, dresses, vests, and coats. Most of the decorative buttons were found under the floor of the Clerk's house. In fact, all varieties of decorative buttons with one exception (Fig. 48; j) came from the Clerk's house area as opposed to the Men's house area.

Several observations were made as a result of analysing button distributions. Twice as many buttons were recovered from the Clerk's house area as from the Men's house area. Due to differences in excavation volumes and coverage, however, this observation may have little significance. Of more probable importance were the ratios of button materials and varieties within each area.

One third of all buttons from the Men's house area were made of bone. As previously described, these were interpreted as generally of utilitarian, work-a-day, non-decorative nature. Bone buttons from the Clerk's house area, however, counted only as 11.5% of the total there. At the opposite extreme, slightly more than one-quarter of the buttons from the Clerk's house area were of glass, in contrast to the Men's house area where they formed one-ninth of the button population. In addition

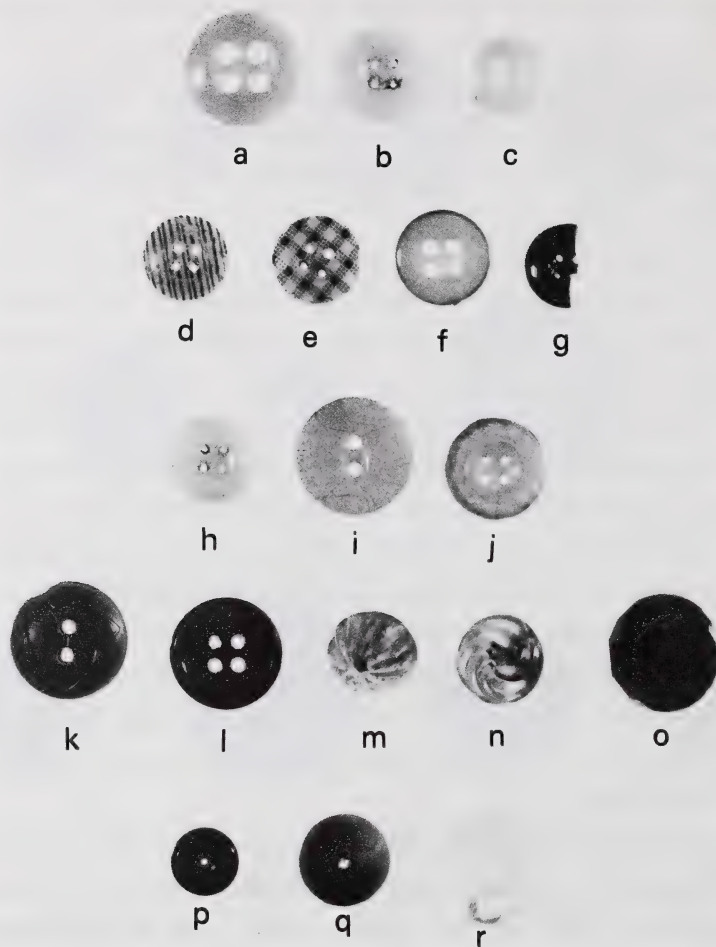


Figure 48. Glass buttons. a, b, c, - concave dished centres, 24A1:14, 23A1:301, 19A2:52; d - blue lines, 25G1:24; e - blue plaid, 17F13:170; f - blue rim, 24K2:7; g - blue, 19C1:68; h - concave face, 23A1:91; i - 25E1:4; j - moulded dots near edge, blue rim, 23A3:67; k - green, impressed trefoil line moulded design, 25E1:5; l - green, rolled rim, 25P1:42; m - clear glass, moulded, wire eye, 25P1:43; n - clear glass, moulded, wire eye, 17B5:90; o - black glass, moulded facets, wire eye, 24N2:27; p - black, 24B2:34; q - blue, domed, 19A3:97; r - clear glass bezel, 17B5:91. Diameter of b - 12.5 mm.

most of the glass buttons from the Clerk's house area were complex or decorative, whereas three out of the four glass buttons from the Men's house area were simple, plain, white, sew-through buttons.

The relative proportions of shell and metal buttons found in each area were fairly similar and no significance was attached to the slight difference in numbers. A larger variety of shell buttons, however, including more decorative specimens came from the Clerk's house area than the Men's house features. Regarding the metal buttons, proportionately fewer of the utilitarian sew through varieties were found in the Clerk's house area than the Men's house area.

In conclusion, real differences were observed in the nature and proportion of different buttons in the two residential areas. As the differences were observable in relation to decorative vs. utilitarian attributes, some importance was attached to them. Generally, more decorative and complex buttons were found in the Clerk's house area, whereas the plainer, more utilitarian varieties came from the Men's house area. Accordingly it was interpreted that there were cultural differences in the clothing, as reflected by button fasteners, of the residents of the two areas. The differences were furthermore attributed to demographic and work related factors. The populace of the Clerk's house may have included more females or children than the Men's house which, as the name implies, may only have been occupied by men. The duties of the Clerk were generally more administrative in nature and probably entailed greater social responsibilities whereas occupants of the Men's house fulfilled more labour-related chores. Correspondingly, then, simpler buttons, assuming a correlation to simpler clothing, occurred proportionately more frequently in the Men's house assemblage than that of the Clerk's house. Finally, the differences in the button sample could also be due to differences in income levels. The residents of the Clerk's house could have been slightly more affluent and were therefore able to purchase and wear more expensive clothing than the inhabitants of the Men's house.

Beads:

Glass beads were found in all archaeological deposits at Victoria

(Fig. 49, Table 7). As few beads were recovered from the Men's house area in 1977, comparisons and reference to this area was made by using data recovered earlier (Losey 1977b, c). For both residential areas, the most frequently found beads were of small, seed bead size (under 2.0 mm diameter). The frequency occurrence of beads decreased as size increased. Beads of two colours (class IVa, Kidd and Kidd 1970) red with white core, or red with green core were proportionately more numerous in the Clerk's house area than the Men's house area. On the other hand, class IIa and Wlc beads were more common to the Men's house area than the Clerk's house area. A dentalium bead was found in each residential area. The beads found were not considered particularly diagnostic nor did they contribute towards drawing meaningful material culture distinctions between residential areas.

Buckles and Other Clothing Fasteners:

Buckles and other metal clothing fasteners (Fig. 50, Table 7) were not as numerous or varied as buttons. Most buckles and fastener parts found were made of ferrous material. Buckles were found with one, two or three fastening pins. Fastening pins were missing on some artifacts. Several buckles had been manufactured from brass or brass and steel (iron?). Those from dateable contexts lacked fastening pins and were classified as suspender buckles or adjusters. This is not to say, however, that several of the ferrous buckles could not also have been used on suspenders. All of the brass or brass and ferrous metal suspender adjusters came from the Clerk's house area. Ferrous buckles were slightly more numerous for the Men's house area than the Clerk's house, including previously recovered data. A brass zipper fragment, a snap fastener and brass wire safety pin were all recovered from the Clerk's house. No similar artifacts were found in the Men's house area. The general distinctions drawn between the buckles and clothing fastener artifacts of the two residential areas represented differences of quality. The artifacts from the Clerk's house had a more diverse range of fastening modes and were frequently of brass construction.

Bale Seals

Previous excavations at Victoria did not recover bale seals. These

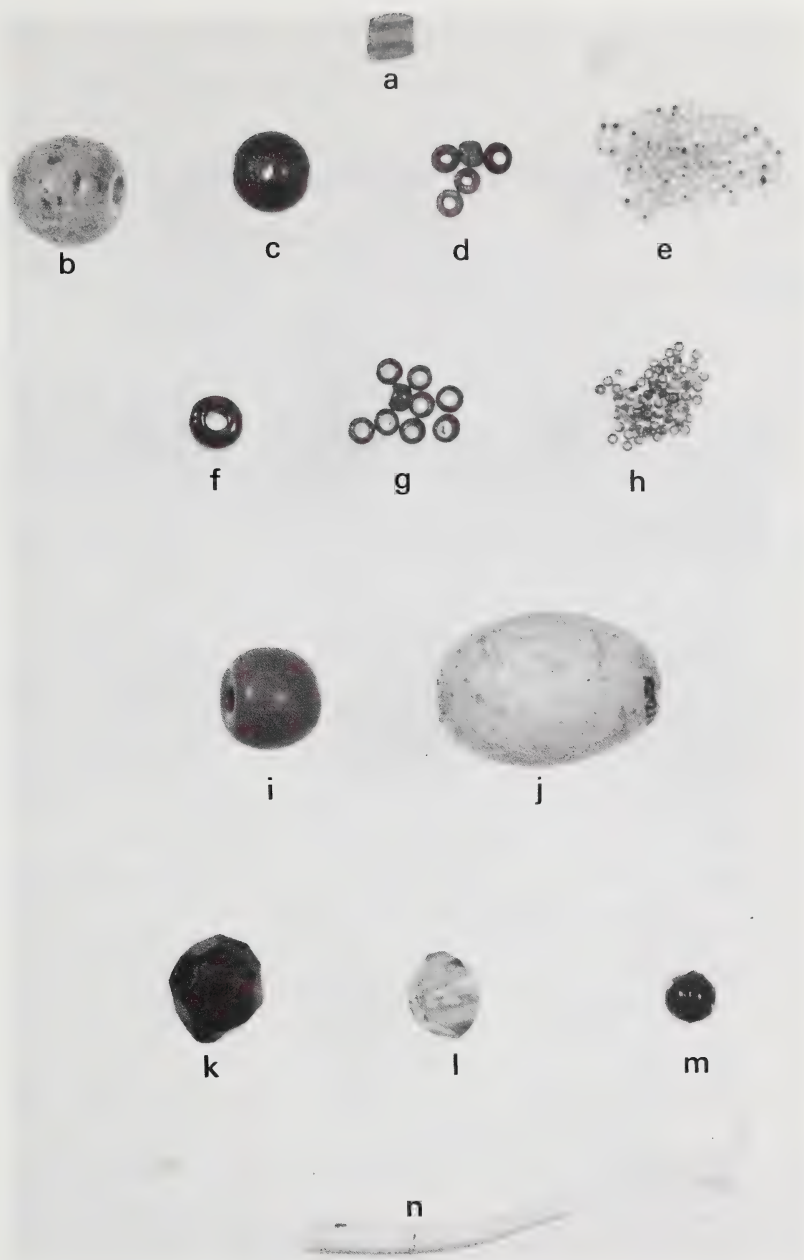


Figure 49. Beads. a-Ic, red 24G1:23; b-IIa, yellow, 23A5:27; c-IIa, blue, 10.0 mm dia., 19A1:199; e-IIa, green, 19A5:55+; e-IIa, pink, 19A9:73+; f-IVa, red/green, 19A2:48; g-IVa, red/white, 19A5:46+; h-IVa, red/white, 19A9:187+; i-W1b, blue, 24A1:13; j-W1c, white, 23A1:307; k-W11c, dark blue, 24N3:112; l-W11c, blue, 17F13:167; m-W11c, green, 24A1:17; n-dentalium shell, 25K1:17.

TABLE 7. Bead, buckle, bale seal, and sewing artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits										Men's House Area		
	Clerk's House Area												
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL SITE TOTAL
Beads (cf. Kidd and Kidd 1970)													
Ic (Fig. 49, a)		1							1		1	1	2
Ila, 7-10 mm dia. (Fig. 49, b)	3	1					1		5		5	5	10
Ila, 6 mm dia. (Fig. 49, c)							1	1	2		9	9	11
Ila, 3-3.5 mm dia. (Fig. 49, d)		3					14	26	43		72	72	115
Ila, up to 2.0 mm dia. (Fig. 49, e)	13	176						20	210		1	207	208 418
Iva, 6-6.5 mm dia. (Fig. 49, f)			1				1		2			3	5
Iva, 3-4 mm dia. (Fig. 49, g)				1	2		14	3	20			10	30
Iva, 1-2 mm dia. (Fig. 49, h)	1	11	1				69	36	118			63	181
Wlb, 9-11 mm dia. (Fig. 49, i)		1				1			2		2	14	17 18
Wlc, 17-18 mm dia. (Fig. 49, j)	1	2	2				2		7				7
Wllc, 10-13 mm dia. (Fig. 49, k)	1		2						3	1	1	2	5
Wllc, 6 mm dia. (Fig. 49, l)		1							1				1
Dentalium (Fig. 49, m)		1							1		1	1	2
Miscellaneous unidentified		23							23				23
IF												3	3 3
Wlb, 4-6 mm dia.												2	2 2
Wlllb, to 2 mm dia.												2	2 2
Buckles and other features													
Zipper part, brass (Fig. 50, a)	1								1				1
Snap fastener (Fig. 50, b)		1							1				1
Suspender adjusters (Fig. 50, c, d, e)	1	1			1				3				3
Brass wire safety pin (Fig. 50, f)		1							1				1
Ferrous hook and eye fastener (Fig. 50, g)							2		2				2
Ferrous clothing buckles (Fig. 50, h-1)		1						2	3	1	1	2	4 7

TABLE 7. Bead, buckle, bale seal, and sewing artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits											Men's House Area		
	Clerk's House Area													
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	TRASH PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1872-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Bale seals, lead														
Looped (Fig. 51, a, b)			1				1		2					2
Holes (Fig. 51, c-e)				1	1		1	1	4					4
Disc (Fig. 51, f-h)			1		1			1	3					3
Sewing and other objects														
Needles (Fig. 52, a)					1		1		2					2
Straight pins (Fig. 52, b)		9							9		31		31	40
Thimble (Fig. 52, c)											1	1	2	2
Awls	1						2		3					3
Moccasin (Fig. 18 inset)		1							1					1
String, thread		3							3					3
Leather, hide, textile fragments		53							53		1	1	54	
Leather shoe sole											1	1	1	

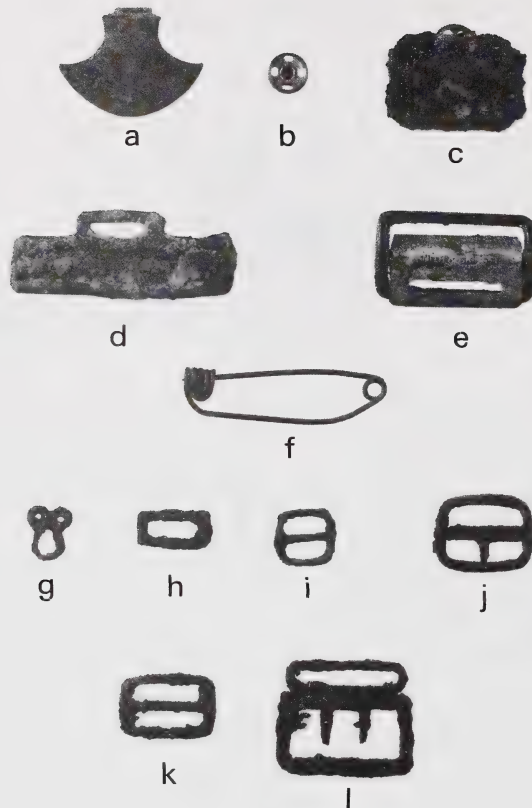


Figure 50. Clothing fastener artifacts. a - brass zipper part, 24N3:298; b - snap fastener 24M1:6; c - brass and ferrous suspender adjuster, 24N3:296; d - brass suspender adjuster, 17B6:72; e - brass and ferrous suspender adjuster, SMITH & GRIGGS, 25N1:14; f - brass safety pin, 24B:36; g - ferrous hook and eye fastener, 19A2:46; h - ferrous loop (buckle fragment), 25P1:46; i - ferrous buckle part, 19C3:88; j - ferrous buckle, 19C6:52; k - ferrous buckle part, 21A5:34; l - ferrous buckle, 23A3:64. Length of safety pin - 4.2 cm.

were made of lead and were used to control inventory during shipment and to prevent tampering with bales of blankets, cloth and other goods. Specimens in good condition were stamped Wilbraham Wool London, (Fig 51, Table 7). These consisted of two circular discs joined by a narrow band and were folded over the bale wires or string to complete the seal. Some seals appeared to have been made reuseable by perforating the discs. One artifact classed as a bale seal could have been made by flattening a musket ball. A lead seal found in 1975 (Losey 1977b: 60, 61, 110) was found off-site and might not be contemporary with those reported here. All of the bale seals, then, came from the Clerk's house area. They were found in refuse deposits broadly dating between 1864 and 1883. The absence of bale seals from the Men's house area was considered culturally significant. The opening or sealing of bales was clearly an administrative responsibility of the Clerk that was reflected in the disposal of these artifacts near his living quarters.

Other Clothing Artifacts:

Other artifacts included in the CLOTHING group were awls, thimbles, needles, pins, leather, hide and textile fragments, string and thread (Fig. 52, Table 7). These latter items were perishable and only found under the Clerk's house in any quantity. Earlier excavation results combined with data from this investigation indicated that sewing related items were well distributed between the two residential areas.

Personal Use Artifacts

The PERSONAL group of artifacts included a broad range of objects that could be considered 'personables' (Fig. 53, Table 8). The most numerous artifacts in this group related to writing or recording activities. The artifacts were slate board fragments, slate pencils, pencil lead and pen nibs. Slate board fragments were found all over the site and in deposits of all ages, but more were found in the Men's house area than the Clerk's house area. No cultural or behavioural significance was attached to the difference, because slate pencils, which might be assumed to correlate with slate boards, showed a more evenly divided distribution.

Other classes of PERSONAL items showed a distributional pattern

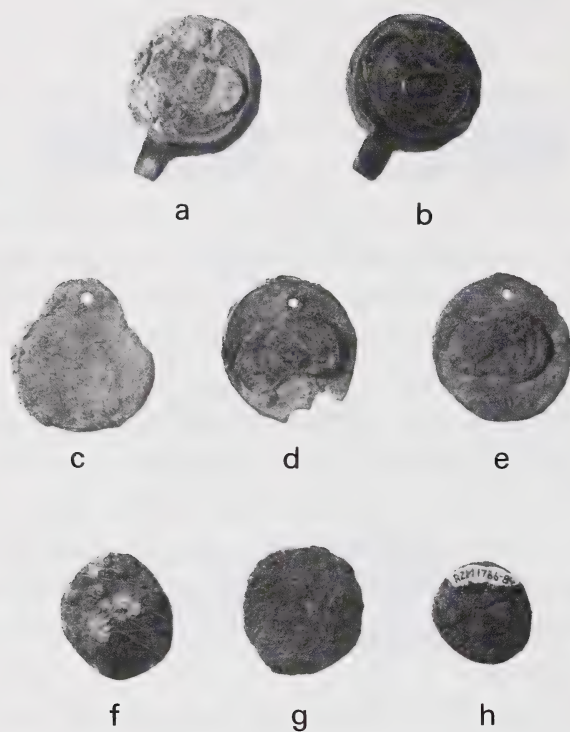


Figure 51. Bale seals. a - 17F13:163; b - 19A4:55; c - 17B3:39; d - 17F13:162; e - 19C6:54; f - 17F10:61; g - 19C3:90; h - 17B6:84. Diameter of b - 2.8 cm.



Figure 52. Sewing related artifacts. a - two sizes of needles, 17B5:92, 19A10:30; b - two sizes of straight pins, 24B1:9, 25C1:8; c - thimble fragment, 23A1:295; d - offset awl with fragment of wood handle and ferrule, 24N3:257. Length of longer needle - 6.4 cm.

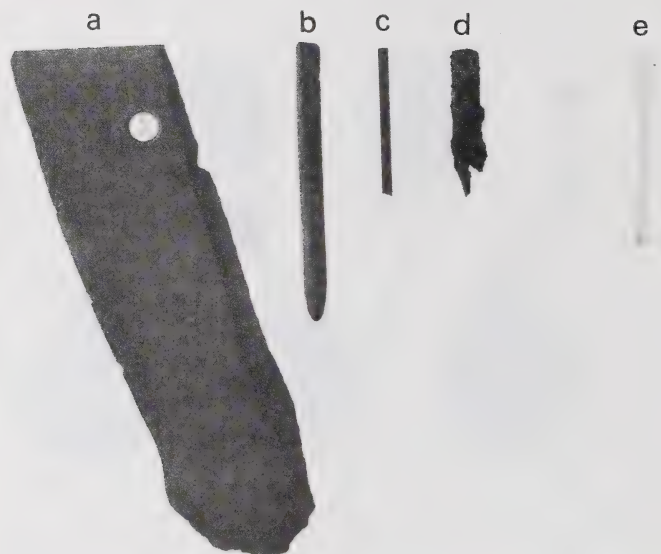


Figure 53. Writing artifacts and thermometer fragment. a - slate board fragment, 24N3:167; b - slate pencil, 24N3:169; c - pencil lead, square cross-section, 24N3:171; d - corroded steel pen nib, 19A7:71; e - glass thermometer fragment, 24N3:255. Length of b - 5.5 cm.

centered more heavily in the Clerk's house area than the Men's house. These were pencil lead, pen nibs, a thermometer, bed pan, two chamber pots, combs, hair pins, and a grooming (hair or clothes?) brush (Figs. 54 to 56). Jewellery artifacts were only slightly more numerous near the Clerk's house than the Men's house. Although a small key (trunk key?) and worn English penny were found associated with Men's house deposits, these artifacts carried little weight affecting the overall impression that personal objects were more numerous and varied among the residents of the Clerk's house than the Men's houses.

Tobacco Pipes:

Tobacco pipe fragments were well represented in the Victoria Post artifact assemblage. Pipe fragments occurred in depositional contexts all across the site. These artifacts were variously made of stone, porcelain, red clay and white clays. In addition, the pipes came in different sizes and shapes; some with and without maker's marks (Figs. 57, 58, Table 9).

There were six porcelain pipes recovered from the site. These came in two varieties: one with a brown exterior glaze over the stub-stem and lower bowl (Fig. 57, a) or with a blue glaze over the stub-stem (not illustrated) and part of the bowl. The porcelain pipes came from three deposits near the Clerk's house. They were apparently high-quality pipes that could be of Dutch or German manufacture (Walker 1977, 67-68). None were previously recovered from the site.

The most numerous pipes were those made from white ball clay (Fig. 57, b to l). It was difficult to determine the minimum number of pipes from any given area because long pipe stems could easily be broken into many short segments. Minimum counts could more reliably be obtained by counting all the pipe stem bit ends or the total number of pipe bowls, when these bowls were not too fragmentary.

The most numerous white clay pipes on the site had the maker's mark I and F sideways on either side of the spur below the bowl. The F mark was also found facing backwards. The pipes having the I F mark were manufactured by Ford, a London pipemaker. The long-lived and important firm selling pipes to the Hudson's Bay company was in business

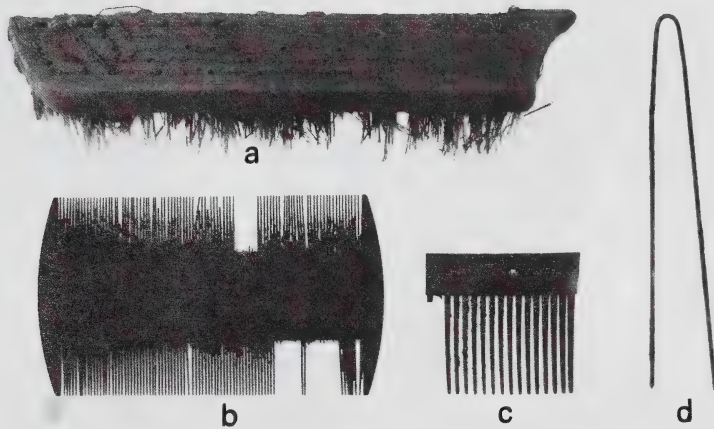


Figure 54. Hair grooming artifacts. a - wooden hair brush fragment, 24K1:19; b - black comb, 17B4:56; c - comb, 24N3:119; d - steel hair pin, 25P1:47. Length of b - 7 cm.

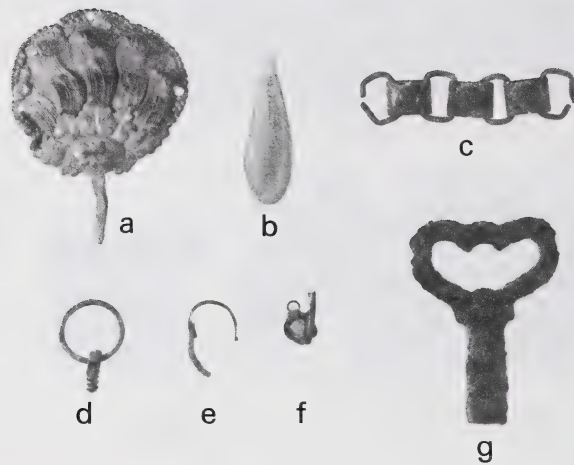


Figure 55. Jewellery artifacts and key. a - brooch, 19A1:197; b - faceted glass pendant, 17F13:172; c - bracelet chain fragment, 24F2:3; d - watch pin and ring, 19C3:117; e - earring fragment, 19C3:116; f - earring fragment with blue stone, 23A5:135; g - key, 23A1:347. Length of key - 4 cm.



Figure 56. Chamberpot and bedpan. Left, chamberpot in 'Genevese' pattern by Minton, manufactured c. 1822-1836, 17F13:85+; right, white earthenware bedpan, no maker's marks, 24N3:377. Height of chamberpot - 13.2 cm.

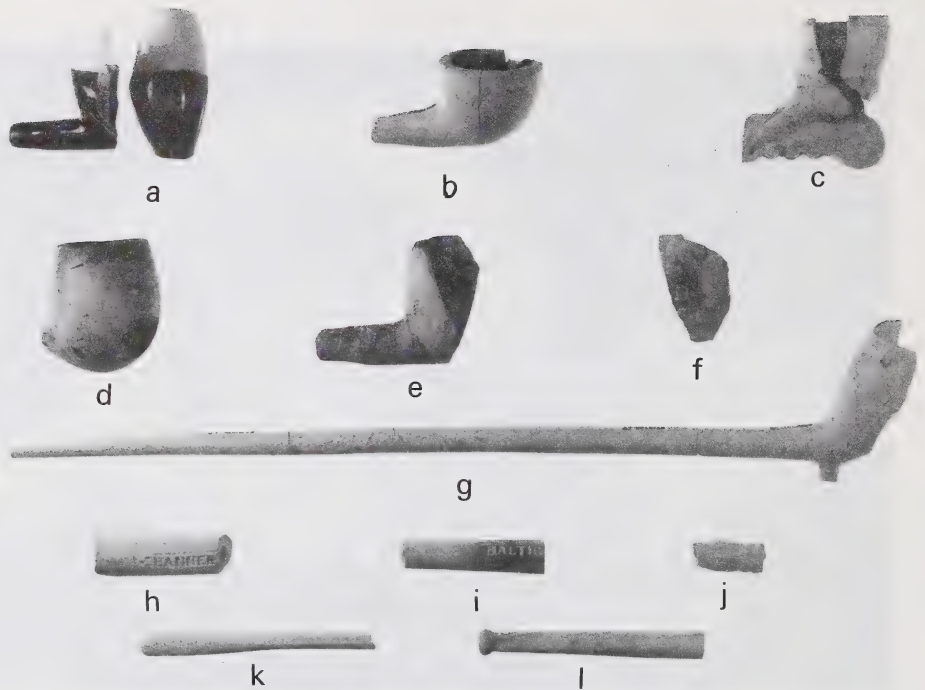


Figure 57. Porcelain and white clay pipes. a - porcelain pipe fragments with brown and clear glazes, left 19C:87, right 17F13:142; b to l, white clay pipe fragments. b - modified bowl and hand-shaped, short stem, 17F14:32; c - cross-mended fragments of hand holding pistol, 17F13:153-x-19A1:170; d - plain bowl, briar form, 19A9:58; e - plain bowl, reshaped stem, 23A1:154; f - bowl fragment with impressed D, 19A1:174; g - partially restored IF pipe, 17B5:58-60; h - stem fragment, BANNERMAN, 24P1:3; i - stem fragment, BALTIC, 19A2:35; j - stem fragment, floral design, 19A9:57; k - bit fragment, flattened oval cross-section, 17F13:146; l - bit fragment, moulded ring end, 17F13:147. Length of g from bit end to smoker's side of heel - 21 cm.

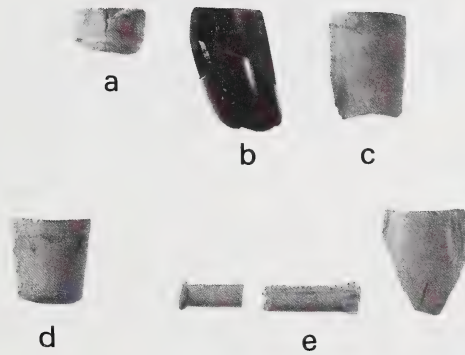


Figure 58. Stone and red-orange clay pipes. a to c, stone pipe fragments, 25J1:11, 19B1:4, 19A10:35; d - red-orange ware, handmade, hole-in-bottom, 17F13:154; e - three pipe fragments attributed to M. MURPHY, MONTREAL, 21A3:20, 21A4:40, 21A5:32. Height of d - 2.3 cm.

TABLE 9. TOBACCO PIPE Group artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits											Men's House Area			
	Clerk's House Area														
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE CELLAR (c.1864-??)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C. FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS	TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Glazed porcelain pipes (Fig. 57, a)					2			1	3	6					6
White clay pipes															
Modified pipe (Fig. 57, b)					1					1					1
'Hand holding pistol' (Fig. 57, c)					1a			1a		1					1
Plain bowl, briar shape (Fig. 57, d)								1		1					1
Plain bowl, reshaped stem (Fig. 57, e)												1	2	3	3
Bowl, impressed 'D' (Fig. 57, f)								1		1					1
'IF' pipes (bowls) (Fig. 57, g)	1	2	1	2		4		11	3	24	1	7	97	105	129
Round to oval bits, 'IF'?	2				1	5		9	5	22	2	11		13	35
Reground, shaped bit	1							2		3		4		4	7
Flattened oval bit (Fig. 57, k)					1					1			1	1	2
Moulded ring end bit (Fig. 57, l)					1					1			3	3	4
'BANNERMAN' (Fig. 57, h)		1						1		2			25	25	27
'BALTIC' (Fig. 57, i)						1		2		3					3
Floral stem fragment (Fig. 57, j)								1		1					1
Miscellaneous stem fragments	27	2	2	2	8	34		52	18	145	6	68	10	84	229
Miscellaneous bowl fragments		3			2	17	2	32	11	88	2	22		24	112
Miscellaneous bowl, stem fragments													49	49	49
Stone pipes (Fig. 58, a-c)		1b	1b					1		3c					3
Red-orange ware pipes															
Handmade?					1					1					1
'M. MURPHY'											1				1

TABLE 9. TOBACCO PIPE Group artifact distribution.

Artifact description	Artifact Deposits													
	Clerk's House Area										Men's House Area			
	PIT 24N3 UNDER C.H. FLOOR (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE FLOOR AREA (c.1864-1875)	CLERK'S HOUSE CELLAR (c.1864-??)	KITCHEN EXTENSION C FIREPLACE (c.1870-1883?)	LINEAR DEPRESSION BASAL DEPOSIT (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 17B (c.1864-1870)	PRIVY 18A (c.1890-1900?)	TRASH PIT 19A (c.1879-1883)	PIT 19C (c.1879-1883)	TOTAL	TRASH PIT 21A (c.1879-1883)	PRIVY 23A (c.1872-1880)	PREVIOUS FINDINGS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
Miscellaneous Stem fragment								1						1
Tobacco stamp, brand	1						1		2					2
Buff Paste Ring lip; no spur below bowl												1	1	1
Grey Paste Molded ring below bowl lip												2d	1	1

NOTES: Lower case letter 'a' indicates a crossmend.
 Lower case letter 'b' indicates a potential crossmend.
 Lower case letter 'c' includes a stone pipe fragment from feature 19B in this total.
 Lower case letter 'd' indicates a potential crossmend.

between 1823 and 1909 (Walker 1971:23). The I F pipes found at Victoria were attributed more specifically to Jesse and Thomas Ford (1836 to 1876), Ford and Company (1876 to 1879) and Thomas Ford of Stepney (1880 onwards) (Walker 1971:23). Walker recorded various impressed marks on the bowl side facing the smoker, but all of the specimens from Victoria had plain bowls. The I F pipe was numerically dominant on the site from dated deposits spanning the years 1864 to the early 1880's.

A few pipe fragments were found with Baltic or BALTIC on one side of the stem and a raised rectangle with the long axis parallel to the stem on the opposite side. The origin of these pipes is not presently known. Two BALTIC pipes from trash deposit 19A near the Clerk's house, dating post-1879 to 1883, and the uppermost level of the Clerk's House privy 17B (already noted as containing later intrusive artifacts) were taken as indicators that their presence on the site was not contemporary with an early phase of occupation.

Pipe fragments with one other maker's mark were also recovered. All were from the Clerk's House area. Stems marked BANNERMAN on one side and MONTREAL on the other may be attributed to a firm in that city between 1858 and 1907 (Walker 1971:25). A BANNERMAN fragment from under the floor of the Clerk's House also had an unmarked spur below the bowl. Fragments of three stone pipes were recovered (Fig. 58, a,b,c,). Stone pipes had been reported previously (Losey 1977a,b,c,). The three specimens found were all from the Clerk's House area. Presumably they represented native manufacture, though not necessarily made on this site. Their fairly strong correlation to the Clerk's House area might have resulted from their possible role in the native-trader relationship.

A few pipes had been made out of red clays (Figs. 58, d,e). The quality of manufacture was generally poor, leading to speculation that such pipes could have been homemade (Losey 1977 6:182). A bowl fragment of one pipe with a large hole apparently carved intentionally through the bottom (Fig. 58:d) was found in the basal deposit of the linear trench leading from the Clerk's House.

Fragments of another pipe, and possibly two pipes, were recovered from deposits near the Men's House. Similarities to a stem portion found

previously (Losey 1977 6:95, 182) were used as the basis for identifying another MURPHY /Montreal pipe, which Walker has reported dating to single years...1864 and 1871 (1971:25). Redware pipes were uncommon on the site and their distribution was split between the two residential areas.

Some observations could be drawn on the spatial and temporal distribution of tobacco pipes using the data recovered from all of the excavations on site. The most numerous pipes at Victoria were those marked I F , followed by BANNERMAN. Porcelain and stone pipes only occurred in the Clerk's House area. Baltic and BALTIC pipes were recovered from both the Clerk's House and Men's house area, but in deposits dating c. 1880 and later. MURPHY pipes were present in the Men's House area and may also have been used in the Clerk's House area, based on the circumstantial evidence of redware fragments found there.

In conclusion there were no great differences in the smoking habits of the occupants of the two residential areas. This interpretation applied to the most commonly smoked pipes of white clay. Some differential behavior, however, was noted regarding preferences for special pipes, those of stone and porcelain. These were confined to the Clerk's House area and their use may be due to particular trading activity, ceremonial use between native and trader, or smoking habits of one or more of the Clerks through time. Certainly the porcelain pipes found could support the case that there were some behavioral differences in smoking habits at the site and that these differences could, in turn, have been due to economic and or socio-ethnic factors.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

The ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group of artifacts was generally a catch-all category for a wide range of objects which could not all be assigned to more descriptive major groups (eg. Fig. 59). The frequency occurrence of some artifacts varied greatly and could not easily be attributed to cultural or behavioral differences from one site location to another. For example, a small concentration of fish hooks found in a Clerk's house refuse deposit and nowhere else on site may or may not

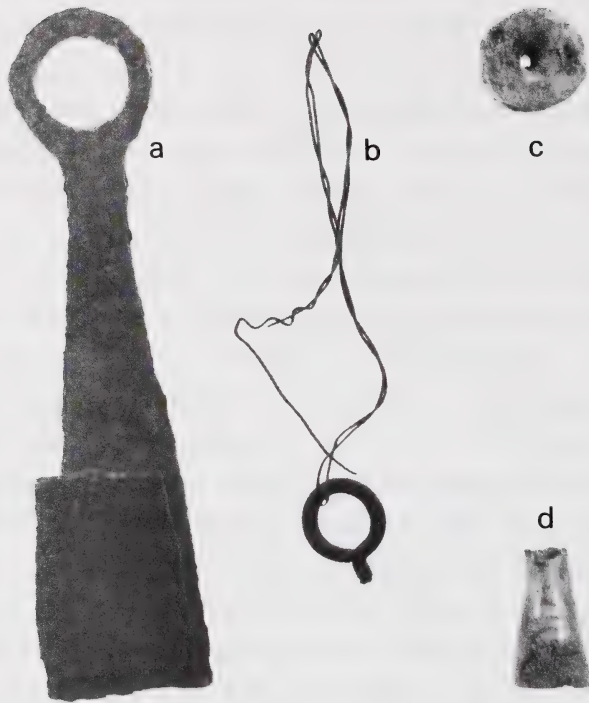


Figure 59. Miscellaneous metal and bone artifacts. a - fragment from steel trap spring, 24K1:32; b - eye screw fragment with wire attached, 24E1:18; c - lead plug, 24F2:2; d - bone from ring and pin game, 19A1:198. Length of a to bend - 13.8 cm.

relate to fishing activity or the control and disposal of trade goods on behalf of the Clerk's house residents. Similarly, the recovery of a large number of barrel band fragments from a single deposit (23A) near the Men's house should not necessarily be accepted as evidence that their disposal was due to some proportionately greater control of barrels by the occupants of this residence. Such differences, of course, might actually be a reflection of historical reality, but until similar finds are repeated elsewhere on this or other sites, one should be just as cautious interpreting small singular deposits as one would be with individual artifact occurrences. Idiosyncratic behaviour could result in finding a large number of artifacts from one class in a single deposit which could have little to do with the general activities carried out in association with that area or the people who commonly lived and worked near that area. Overall, the ACTIVITES, MISCELLANEOUS Group of artifacts did not occur in large enough quantities and with the kind of patterned regularity seen in some of the other groups such that differences could be perceived between residential areas. Neither were clear differences observable within this group through time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The structure of this report and the analyses carried out have differed slightly from that of previous site reports. The main difference lay in the attempt to date, individually, each archaeological deposit and relate each one to residential activity areas and site evolution. This required a methodology that, first of all, tabulated artifact assemblages for each deposit in order to assess the diagnostic contributions from such distinct categories as ceramics, pipes and cartridges. Then comparisons could be made from one assemblage to another across the site and through time. Comparisons of specific artifact groups and classes required some retabulation in order to focus more effectively on complexes of particular artifact attributes. This approach has contributed to making differences and similarities in the archaeological record more easily recognizable. The interpretations derived from those observations may have value both for more clearly perceiving past lifestyles and as constituting a set of hypotheses for directing future archaeological research at this and other sites.

When Victoria Post was established in 1864 under the direction of the Clerk, Mr. George Flett, the Hudson's Bay Company officers already knew that it would never become a major commercial centre. The organizational hierarchy of the H.B.C. retained the major administrative and commercial functions at the already existing and more important 'fort' sites. The fur trade had a long established pattern by the 1860's and the challenge of free traders was met by establishing additional subsidiary posts and outposts, not new important forts. With a few exceptions, neither historians nor historical archaeologists have paid much professional attention to the fur trade of the later nineteenth century, and still less to the role and function of posts or outposts and the character of life at these sites. The archaeological information recovered from these sites, especially, can be productively used in reconstructing and studying the material culture environment of the later fur trade and the populace of that era. As an example, the Victoria Post data clearly showed similarities and differences in the archeological record between

two residential areas, the Clerk's house and the Men's Houses. Recognition and analysis of these patterned regularities has shown that occupants of Victoria Post possessed a fairly common base of objects but that the Clerk's house inhabitants enjoyed a number of advantages in terms of house location, more comfortable extent of living space, and some artifacts of higher quality and greater variety. These differences may be interpreted as reflecting Hudons's Bay Company structure and the Euro-Canadian culture of the late nineteenth century fur trade. The particular differences, especially regarding material culture, could not have been derived from the historical record.

Historical documentation was primarily useful in studying the pattern of residential space on the site. The available sketches illustrating building functions, size, and location were most useful for this purpose. Staff lists were used to identify the occupations of Men's house inhabitants. These data, however, represented the documentary limits on the topic. More specific information on construction characteristics and on unrecorded but associated features were supplied entirely through archaeological investigations.

The Clerk's house was the residence for the company's administrator at the site and was much more impressive than the Men's houses. The Clerk's house was more prominently located and grander in size than any of the other site residences. The construction details of the structures showed some differences in the more substantial flooring timbers and the well-built, walled, and floored cellar of the Clerk's house compared to the Men's houses. In addition, the Clerk's house had associated features that the Men's houses did not possess, such as cellar vents, underground passage from the cellar to the outside, and attached or otherwise associated kitchen features. All of the evidence can be interpreted as indicating that the Clerk lived in a structure with rooms for different purposes, whereas the other employees may have individually lived, cooked, eaten and slept within their single room units in the Men's houses.

Both residential areas had fairly defineable 'back yard' spaces where privies and refuse pits were located. These features were not mentioned

in the historical record, yet the number, location and contents of the features clearly indicated that refuse disposal was a part of life at the post which was handled in a fairly structured manner. Privies had morphological characteristics that set them apart from refuse pits, but there was little discrimination in using the depression features as catch-alls for broken or unwanted objects, floral and faunal remains.

The pattern of refuse disposal may have changed through time and should be more closely investigated. Present evidence suggested that by the late nineteenth century refuse pits were no longer in use and, instead, refuse was dumped mainly on the surface at assigned locations. It was noteworthy that no trash pits of this later period were found on the post site. In addition, the later period privy seemed to have been used less for the disposal of cultural objects than earlier ones.

Although the Clerk's house was clearly the administrative and residential focal point of Victoria Post, dining and dietary remains did not indicate that the Clerk set a much more elegant or extravagant dinner table. There can be little doubt that the Clerk entertained socially and extended the hospitality expected of a company officer, but the furnishings were not as elaborate as might be anticipated at a more important fort site.

Residents of the Men's house were supplied with H.B.C. wares, a slightly higher proportion of which, in the case of ceramic tablewares, were more plainly decorated. Regarding vessel forms, the Clerk may have displayed a greater variety of tablewares, such as a sugar container and teapot in addition to the dinner plates and cups and saucers common to both residences. The variety and quality of the dinner service, however, may have been more noticeable in its shortcoming, such as the lack of glasses, soup tureens and platters (although fragments of one did come from the Men's house area), candelabra and decanters.

Liquor was consumed slightly, on the basis of bottle fragments, by residents of the post. Cognac was in the liquor or medicine cabinet of the Clerk's house. The presence of a dairy implies milk drinking and possible milk bottles were found in both residential areas. Patent medicines, especially Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, were a definite

component in the life of the post from the late 1870's to early 1880's.

Also during the first phase of site occupation, 1864 - 1883, some of the cutlery was supplied by Yates and, at a later period by Rogers and others. Only the small spoons were silver plated or of Britannia metal; knives and forks were of steel with riveted bone handles. The presence of round-tipped table knives in assemblages dating to the early 1870's could indicate the beginning of the demise of using sharp knives for cutting one's food and carrying food chunks to the mouth by first spearing them with the knife. Cutlery from later contexts included wooden handled forks and iron-handled table knives.

The weekly food ration including flour, bacon, tea and sugar that was supplied to the employees of Victoria Post appeared meager in its variety. Archaeological information indicated this was greatly augmented by the meat of domestic animals, a wide variety of game and the berries and nuts of the country. Some foodstuffs were probably also cultivated and others imported. While much of the life at the post may have been fairly routine, there probably were feast celebrations from time to time and, during the early years at least, the Clerk's table may have been more likely to offer roast wildfowl for dinner than the Men's house tables. We may presume that the hospitality of Bay company Clerks at Victoria Post was no less than that known to be supplied by the McDougalls at the neighbouring Methodist mission, or for that matter, other pioneers of the Northwest.

Household furnishings may have been fairly spartan as few surviving artifacts from to this class of objects were found. Nevertheless there was some evidence for drawered furniture with simple brass mountings and pulls, and quite professionally manufactured and painted chairs at the Clerk's house. A few lamps with clear glass chimneys and some furniture upholstered (with hide, cloth or furs?) and fastened with brass tacks may have been available to both residential areas.

Occupants of the site were fairly well armed with a variety of weapons, including muzzle-loading arms, repeating and single shot rifles and shot guns.

Analysis of artifacts related to the clothes people wore showed there

were definite differences in dress between residents of the Clerk's house and those of the Men's house. The differences were reflected in buttons, buckles and suspender fasteners. Buttons from the Clerk's house were usually more complex, decorative and included greater variety than those from the Men's houses. Brass suspender fasteners came from the Clerk's house but plainer buckle adjusters were used by the other employees. As some of the objects might have been used as fasteners on women's clothing, family life is more strongly associated with the Clerk's house than the Men's houses. This was also supported by the discovery of other personal use artifacts, such as combs, brush, hair pins and jewellery artifacts showing a respectively skewed distribution.

Spare time activities, with the exception of smoking, could only be identified with difficulty. The sewing, and decorating and mending of clothing was certainly carried out, but perhaps more out of necessity than as a hobby. Children in the Clerk's house wore hide moccasins, and beaded garments were worn by people both in the Clerk's and Men's houses. Children played with marbles, dolls and wheeled toys. Someone played a harmonica. Pipe smoking was a habit common to the Clerk and the other employees. One or more of the Clerks however smoked glazed porcelain pipes whereas the tradesmen and labourers did not. Occupants in both residential areas smoked some effigy pipes or pipes with other moulded decoration, but the most commonly smoked version had a plain bowl and a spur with the initials I F .

The artifact assemblages from the Clerk's house and the Men's houses bore several similarities and differences. Observable similarities occurred both with specific classes of artifacts and the relative quantities or proportions of artifacts. Such similarities were interpreted as reflecting the common material culture features of late nineteenth century fur trade life. Where the proportions of artifact classes and artifact attributes were seen to diverge from one residential area to another, however, more insightful distinctions were drawn. In these instances, material culture and behavioural differences were perceived as reflecting the structure of fur trade society. Some of the differences could be due to the nature of the Hudson's Bay Company

hierarchy, availability of diverse goods, social status, levels of income, and the ethnic backgrounds of post occupants. Changes through time were affected by increasing competition, the development of improved transportation systems, the demise of the buffalo and other settlement pressures of the period.

Even at Victoria Post, more remains to be done. Many of the foregoing interpretations could be regarded as tentative. Additional supporting or conflicting data still remain to be recovered from the site. Privies and refuse pit features are still to be found and excavated near the Clerk's and Men's houses.

The discovery of additional late period privies may provide further evidence for a shift away from using such features as catch basins for a wide variety of material refuse. A possible cellar feature (17G) north of kitchen extension 'B' was only partially excavated. Basal deposits of this feature may clarify its age and association to the Clerk's House. Similarly, portions of cellars remain to be excavated in the northern complex of Men's houses and the Blacksmith's shop. The well has yet to be excavated and may yield much information on its age, construction and final abandonment. It may also prove to be a treasure trove of cultural refuse by yielding well-preserved organic artifacts from sealed or wet deposits. Careful, stratigraphic excavations should be carried out on the remnants of surface trash deposits near the north gate, as these may provide important data on refuse disposal at the site and the shift in behaviour away from the use of sub-surface trash pits near residential structures. Data collection in these and other site areas present important opportunities for more clearly defining human behaviour at the site and the evolution of that behaviour through time. The observations and interpretations already made could also serve as working hypotheses for investigating other contemporary historic sites.

The challenges posed by attempting to delineate and explain patterned human behaviour in the late fur trade are most certainly demanding. The results however may be truly rewarding. Most important of the benefits for the visitor and ourselves will be an improved understanding of the way of life, and of changes to it, on the Northwest frontier.

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APPENDIX 1

List of remains from small depression
24N3 under the floor of the Clerk's House

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Dinner plates, 26.8 cm dia., 'Continental Views' 1845 - 1882+, Copeland (Sussman 1979:92, 241) (Fig. 13)	2	(8)
Dish or small bowl, 21.6 cm dia., 'Continental Views', 1845 - 1882+, Copeland (ibid)	1	
Saucer, 16.8 cm dia. 'Thistle', c. 1869 - 20th century, Copeland (Sussman 1979:219) (Fig. 13)	1	
Saucer, 16.8 cm dia., 'Grapevine', c. 1847 - ?, Copeland (Sussman 1979:237) (Fig. 13)	1	(7)
Bowl, 14.5 cm dia., 'Seasons', 1805 - 20th century? Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm.) (Fig. 27).	1	(6)
Small fragment	1	

Purple on white transfer printed earthenware

Small mug, 6.1 cm dia., pattern unidentified, manufacturer unknown (Fig. 13)	1	(2)
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White earthenware (ironstone), no decoration

Fragments of unidentified vessel forms	2	(2)
--	---	-----

Yellow earthenware

Bowl or pan fragments, clear glaze	1	(3)
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Glassware

Pharmaceutical bottle finish fragment (cf. Fig. 39, c)	2	
Dark green bottle glass fragment	1	
Cork stopper, fragment, 20.0 dia.	1	

Tableware

Spoon bowl (this artifact could be presented in another group because of its modification (Fig. 40,g)	1	
--	---	--

Artifact Description	N
Food containers	
Hole in top tin can fragments, c. 73 mm dia.	1 (6)
Small tin can with lid, 42 mm dia., 53 mm height, seam construction indeterminate (Fig. 41, b)	1
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Wrought (cf. Fig. 42, left)	6
Cut and wrought	3
Cut (cf. Fig. 42, middle)	19
Fragments	1 (2)
Pane glass	1 (17)
Stove pipe damper (Fig. 14, left)	1
FURNITURE Group	
Lamp chimney base fragments, clear glass, base c. 77.0 mm dia., (Fig. 44, upper right)	1 (55)
Brass tacks (Fig. 43, lower right)	4
Brass drawer pull part (Fig. 43, lower left)	1
ARMS Group	
Musket ball mold (Fig. 20, d)	1
Musket ball (Fig. 20, e)	1
Lead shot	1
12 Guage shot shell, E.B. LONDON 12 (Fig. 20, m)	1
.46 long, rimfire cartridge casing, H headstamp (Fig. 20, i)	1

Artifact Description	N
CLOTHING Group	
Buttons	
Brass, 20.0 mm dia., shank eye (cf. Fig. 47, c)	2
Ferrous, 4 holes, 17.0 mm dia., rolled rim, dished face (cf. Fig. 47, d)	1
Ferrous & fabric, 16.0 mm dia., domed (Fig. 47, e)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 11.0 mm dia., white (cf. Fig. 48, c)	1
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Blue, 13.0 mm dia., faceted, WIIC 12 (This bead code is used even though the facetting is not the same as the exhibit referenced in Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1
Blue, 8.0 mm dia., IIa48	1
Blue, 7.0 mm dia., IIa42	1
Orange, 8.0 mm dia., IIa20	1
Red/White core, 1.5 mm dia., IVa2	1
Blue, 1.0-2.0 mm dia., IIa	5
White, 1.5 mm dia., IIa11	1
Blue-green, 1.5 mm dia., IIa	1
Green, 1.0 mm dia., IIa	1
Pink, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa	6
White-orange mottled, fragmented, c. 17.0 mm dia., WIC	1
Awl, square cross-section, ferrule & handle fragment (Fig. 52, d)	1
Zipper fragment (Fig. 50, a)	1
Suspender buckle, brass & ferrous (Fig. 50, b)	1

Artifact Description	N
PERSONAL Group	
Comb for ladies hair, fragment, vulcanized rubber (Fig. 54, c)	1
Slate board fragments (Fig. 53, a)	1 (2)
Slate pencils (Fig. 53, b)	2
Pencil lead, square cross-section (Fig. 53, c)	1
Thermometer (Fig. 53, e)	1 (2)
Bedpan, white earthenware (Fig. 56, right)	1 (13)
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Bowl fragment 'I F' unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831 - 1870 <u>±</u> (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	1
Bits, round to oval section, (similar to reconstructed 'IF' pipe 17B5:58)	2
Bit, reground and shaped	1
Miscellaneous stem fragments	(27)
ACTIVITES, MISCELLANEOUS Group	
Gimlet or small auger (Fig. 14, right)	1
Unidentified metal fragments, scrap	10
Wire fragments (brass?)	8
Unidentified metal object (Fig. 14)	1
FAUNAL, FLORAL Group	
Mammalia	
<u>Lepus americanus</u> : varying hare, adult	1
- 1 Right femur, proximal	
- 1 Pelvis fragment	
- 1 Left femur	

Artifact Description	n
<u>Ondrata zibethicus</u> : muskrat	1
- 1 Right tibia	
<u>Peromyscus maniculata</u> : deer mouse	1
- 1 Cranium fragment with orbit	
Unidentified, 16 bone fragments	
Aves	
<u>Anas melanitta</u> sp: scotor, white-winged?	1
- 1 Right tibiotarsus	
- 1 Right femur	
- 1 Left humerus, proximal	
<u>Anas Platyrhynchos</u> : mallard	1
- 1 Right humerus, distal	
- 1 Right tibiotarsus, distal	
- 1 Right caracoid	
- 1 Left tibiotarsus	
- 1 Left ulna, distal	
- 1 Left scapula	
- 1 Right scapula	
- 1 Right tarsometatarsus	
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
- 2 Phalanges	
<u>Anas</u> sp.: possible shoveller	1
- 1 Left tibiotarsus	
- 1 Left femur	
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
- 1 Right femur, distal	
<u>Anas</u> sp.: smaller than shoveller	1
- 1 Right radius	
- 1 Right ulnus	
<u>Bonasa umbellus</u> : ruffed grouse	1
- 1 Left tarsometatarsus	
Unidentified, 13 bones, bone fragments	
Osteichthyes	
<u>Esox lucius</u> : northern pike	1
- 1 mandible	
<u>Catostomus commersoni</u> : white sucker	1
- 1 vertebra, scales	

Artifact Description	N
Floral	
<u>Quercus palustris?</u> : filbert	2
<u>Prunus cerasus</u> : sour cherry	3
<u>Prunus serotina</u> : black cherry	1

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

APPENDIX 2

List of remains from across the sub-floor
area under the Clerk's House (not including the
remains from the small depression feature 24N3).

Artifact Description	N
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KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Dinner plate fragment, 'Broseley', c. 1818-1847+, Copeland (Sussman 1979:63)	1
---	---

Fragment, 'Honeysuckle', 1855-1882+, Copeland (ibid:176)	1
---	---

Cup or mug fragment, 'Pagoda', c. 1838-1872+ Copeland (ibid:155)	1
---	---

Fragment, 'Shamrock', 1861-1910, Copeland (ibid:211)	1
---	---

Unidentified small fragments (one is from a mug)	2
--	---

White earthenware, 'spongeware'

Saucer fragment, brown stamped decoration (Fig. 15)	1
---	---

Small fragment, green stamped decoration	1
--	---

Glassware

Small pale green bottle glass fragments	1	(10)
---	---	------

Small blue bottle glass fragment	1
----------------------------------	---

Tin/lead foil bottle seal, 'E GERIN PUR VIM COGNAC' (Fig. 15)	1
--	---

Metal crown cap, cork & foil liner, 'Calgary' beer trade mark, intrusive	1
---	---

Tableware

Spoon, sugar shell?, Yates virgin silver, J.Y. & S. (Fig. 40, f)	1
---	---

Kitchenware

Cast iron kettle lid fragment (Fig. 41, a)	1
--	---

Artifact Description	N
Food containers	
Tin can lid, c. 90 mm dia.	1
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Wrought (cf. Fig. 42, left)	22
Cut and wrought	5
Cut (cf. Fig. 42, middle)	76
Wire	21
Fragments	(132)
Pane glass	
Flat	(24)
Embossed, purple	1 (8)
FURNITURE Group	
Chair stile, wood, split, some brown paint adhering (Fig. 44, bottom)	1
Wallpaper fragments, pale yellow-green ground, floral design in brown, with yellow, red and black accents (Fig. 15) 1 (6)	
Lamp chimney fragments, clear glass (cf. Fig. 44, upper right)	1 (2)
Brass tacks (cf. Fig. 43, lower right)	6
Wickerwork handle fragment (Fig. 43, upper)	1
ARMS Group	
12 Gauge shotgun shell, Kynoch Birmingham headstamp (cf. Fig. 20, m)	1
12 Gauge shotgun shell, no headstamp (cf. Fig. 20, m)	1

Artifact Description	N
.52 Sharps & Hankins, rimfire cartridge shell, no headstamp (Fig. 20, j)	1
Musket balls (cf. Fig. 20, e)	6
Lead shot	7
Muzzle loading rifle thimble (Fig. 19, inset)	1
Siltstone projectile point fragment (Fig. 20, b)	1

CLOTHING Group

Buttons

Antler, 4 holes, 19.0 mm dia. (Fig. 46, a)	1
Shell, bezel, 19.0 mm dia., (Fig. 46, l)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia., dished face (Fig. 46, a)	3
Shell, 4 holes 8.5 mm dia., dished face (cf. Fig. 46,a)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia., flat face, disned centre, spoked incisions (10) (cf. Fig. 46, i)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 9.0 mm dia., flat face, dished centre, spoked incisions (8) (cf. Fig.46, i)	1
Shell, 2 holes, 10.5 mm dia., fish eye, ring edge (Fig. 46, f)	1
Shell, 2 holes, 14.0 mm dia., recessed centre (Fig. 46, d)	1
Metal (brass), 20.0 mm dia., brazed wire eye, plain face (Fig. 47, c)	1
Metal (ferrous), 2-way, 14.0 mm dia., (Fig. 47, f)	1
Metal, snap dome, 10.0 mm dia., (Fig. 47, g)	1
Metal, brass, 11.5 mm dia., wire eye, domed, impressed geometric design, (Fig. 47, b)	1

Artifact Description	N
Metal (brass), 14.0 mm dia., wire eye, domed, embossed floral design 'Rich Gilt' (Fig. 47, a)	1
Glass, black, 1 hole, 9.0 mm dia., dished centre (Fig. 48, p)	1
Glass, white, 4 holes, 11.0 mm dia., dished centre, blue line striations (Fig. 48, d)	1
Glass, white, 2 holes, 15.0 mm dia., fish eye (Fig. 48, i)	1
Glass, white, 4 holes, 13.0 mm dia., dished centre (cf. Fig. 48, a)	1
Glass, green, 4 holes, 14.0 mm dia., flat face, rolled rim (Fig. 48, l)	1
Glass, green, 2 holes, 15 mm dia., embossed, (Fig. 48, k)	2
Glass (clear) & metal wire eye, 11.0 cm dia., moulded dome (Fig. 48, m)	1
Glass, white, 4 holes, 12.0 mm dia., dished centre, blue painted edge (Fig. 48, f)	1
Glass, black & metal wire eye, 15.0 mm dia., faceted dome (Fig. 48, n)	1
Glass, beige, 4 holes, 15.0 mm dia., dished centre (Fig. 48, a)	1
Straight Pins (Fig. 52, b)	9
Leather/hide fragment, object	25
Textile fragment	28
String/thread	3
Moccasin, 14 cm long (Fig. 17)	1
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Blue, 13.0 mm dia., W1b (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1
White, fragment, c. 21 mm dia., W1c	2 (5)
Red, 5.5 mm dia., tubular, faceted, 1c3	1

Artifact Description	N
Black, 9.0 mm dia., IIa6	1
Blue 1.0 - 2.0 mm dia., IIa	61
White, 1.0 - 2.0 mm dia., IIa	47
Green, 1.0 - 2.0 dia., IIa	15
Blue-green, 1.0 - 2.0 mm dia., IIa	27
Pink, 1.0 - 2.0 mm dia., IIa	18
Red/white core, 1.0-2.0 cm dia., IVa2	11
Clear, 1.0-2.0 mm dia., IIa	3
Yellow, 1.0-2.0 mm dia., IIa	2
Red, 1.0-2.0 mm dia., IIa	2
Green, c. 3.5 mm dia., IIa	2
Blue, c. 9.0 mm dia., IIa	1
White, c. 3.0-3.5 mm dia., IIa	1
Gold lustre, 5.5 mm dia., IIa	1
White, 4.0-5.0 mm dia., IIa	1
Green lustre, 6.0-6.5 mm dia., WIIc (facetting not the same)	1
An additional number of beads are recorded in the artifact catalogue summary but could not be located for descriptive analysis	23
Bead, dentalium shell (Fig. 49)	1
Snap fastener (Fig. 50, b)	1
Metal buckle fragment, ferrous (Fig. 50, h)	1
Metal (ferrous and brass) suspender buckle	
'Smith & Griggs' (Fig. 50, e)	1
Brass safety pin (fig. 50, f)	1

Artifact Description	II
PERSONAL Group	
Hair pins, ferrous (Fig. 54, d)	2
Slate board fragments (cf. Fig. 53, a)	1 (2)
Slate pencil (cf. Fig. 53, b)	1
Hawk bell	1
Grooming brush, wood, fragment (Fig. 54, a)	1
Jewellery, brass?, linked bracelet segment (Fig. 55, c)	1
Small postage stamp fragments	2
Glass marble	1
TUBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Bowl fragment 'IF', unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+, (Walker 1977:378) cf. Fig. 57, g)	1
Bowl fragment, smoked, reworked & reground stem, broken spur (probable 'IF' pipe)	1
Bowl fragments, smoked	1 (3)
Stem fragment 'Bannerman Montreal', 1858-1907, striated bore, (Walker 1970:25) (Fig. 57, h)	1
Miscellaneous stem fragments	(2)
Tobacco stamp, paper, fragment	1
Stone	
Bowl fragments (Fig. 58, a)	1 (3)
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group	
Small trap fragment	1
Metal (ferrous) screw eyelet with attached wire (1), and without (Fig. 59, b)	2

Artifact Description	N
Horseshoe nail (Fig. 42, right)	1
Newspaper fragments, dated	
22/9/1873	1
1/5/1874	1
28/4/1874	1
12 or 13/3/1875	1
3/5/1875	1
26/5/1875 (all found near asn deposit, S.W. corner)	1
Undated newspaper fragments	several
Burnt matches, wood	16
Burnt wood fragment	1
Miscellaneous paper fragments	? (10)
Wire staple	1
Metal (ferrous) object (Fig. 14, middle)	1
Miscellaneous unidentifiable metal fragments, objects (Fig. 59,a)	
Lead plug (Fig. 59, c)	1
File fragment	1
Lead foil fragment	1
Screw driver fragment	1
Toy wheel (ferrous), fragment, spoked (cf. Losey 1977b:98, 99)	1
Chain, (ferrous) fragment	1
Elastic band? fragment	1
Wasner, ferrous, hole 14.0 mm dia., 17.0 mm o.d.	1

FAUNAL, FLORAL Group

Mammalia

Bison bison: buffalo, adult	1
- 1 Left metacarpal, distal	

Artifact Description	N
<u>Bison/Bos:</u> buffalo/cow	1
- 1 Pelvic fragment	
- 1 Distal metacarpal fragment	
- 1 Right patella, more similar to <u>Bison</u> (in our collection)	
- 2 Rib fragments	
- 1 Distal sesamoid	
- 1 Costal cartilage	
<u>Castor canadensis:</u> beaver, adult	1
- 1 First rib	
<u>Lepus americanus:</u> varying hare, adult	2
- 1 Right humerus	
- 2 Left humeri	
- 1 Frontal fragment	
- 1 Pelvic fragment	
- 1 Distal femur	
- 2 Mandibular fragments	
- 2 Right tibia, proximal portions	
- 3 Long bone fragments, including a distal femur fragment and a tibia fragment	
- 1 Right inominate	
<u>Sus scrofa:</u> pig, identification not secure	1
- 1 cranial fragment	
<u>Peromyscus maniculata:</u> deer mouse	1
- 1 skull	
Aves	
<u>Anas platyrhynchos:</u> mallard	5
- 5 Right tibiotarsus	
- 1 Furculum	
- 1 Left humerus	
- 1 Left distal tibiotarsus	
- 1 Right femur	
<u>Anas strepera:</u> gadwall	1
- 1 Left humerus	
- 1 Right humerus	
- 1 Right caracoid, right scapula, articulating	
<u>Anas americana:</u> widgeon	1
- 1 Right humerus	
- 1 Right femur	

Artifact Description	N
<u>Anas sp.:</u> teal?	1
- 1 Sternum	
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
<u>Bonasa umbellus:</u> ruffed grouse	1
- 1 Sternum	
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
<u>Tympanuchus phasianellus:</u> sharp-tailed grouse	1
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
<u>Fulica americana:</u> American coot	1
- 1 Right humerus	
<u>Grus canadensis?:</u> sandhill crane?	1
- 1 long and gracile radius shaft is indicative of a species somewhat like a sandhill crane. Both ends of the bone have been cut away so a positive identification is not possible. Distinct cut marks are found on both ends of the shaft fragment.	
<u>Gallus gallus:</u> chicken	4
- 1 Left carpometacarpus	
- 1 Right? carpometacarpus, gnawed	
- 4 Right humeri, some doubt about one identification	
- 4 Left humeri	
- 1 Cranial fragment	
- 2 Sternal fragments	
- 1 Left caracoid	
- 1 Right caracoid, gnawed	
- 1 Sacrum, gnawed	
- 1 Ulna fragment	
- 1 Right scapula	
- 1 Left scapula	
Osteichthyes	
<u>Esox lucius:</u> Northern pike	1
- 1 opercle fragment	
- 4 vertebrae	
Unidentified	
- 1 otolith	

Artifact Description	N
Floral	
Birch bark strip	1
Fruit pit, <u>Prunus cerasus</u> : sour cherry?	1
Other, unidentified fruit pit	1

Appendix 3.

List of remains from below the cellar floor of the Clerk's House.

Artifact Description	N
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Cut (cf. Fig. 42, middle)	18
Fragments	(12)
Pane glass	1
CLOTHING Group	
Button	
Shell, 2 holes, 9.5 mm dia., fish eye, ring edge, (Fig. 57, g)	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Bowl fragment 'IF' unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	1
Miscellaneous stem fragments	? (2)
Lithic pipe fragment	1

APPENDIX 4

List of remains from fireplace
nearby (F10) of kitchen extension C.

Artifact Description	N
KITCHEN Group	
Ceramics	
Blue on white transfer printed earthenware	
Fragment 'Pole Broseley' 1845-1882+,	
Copeland (Sussman 1979:63)	1
Fragment 'Willow' 1780's-20th cent.,	
var. manuf. (ibid:235)	1
Brown on white transfer printed earthenware	
Fragment	1
White earthenware (ironstone) fragment	1
Glassware	
Fragment, pale blue-green	1
Fragment, amber	1
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Wrought (cf. Fig. 42, left)	5
Cut and wrought	4
Cut (cf. Fig. 42, middle)	9
Wire 1	
Fragments	? (17)
Pane glass	? (6)
ARMS Group	
Cartridge case, centerfire, "ELEY LONDON .450"	
headstamp 1	
Lead bullet, .577 Boxer (Fig. 20, 1)	1

Artifact Description	N
CLOTHING Group	
Buttons	
Shell, 2 holes, 11.0 mm dia., (Fig. 46, m)	1
Metal, 2 holes, 18.0 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 47, f)	1
Bale seal, incised lines, corroded lead disc (Fig. 51, f)	1
Bead, glass, opaque red-brown/translucent green core, 6.0 mm dia., IVa (Kidd and Kidd 1970) (Fig. 49)	1
PERSONAL Group	
Slate pencil fragment (cf. Fig. 53, b)	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
'IF' spur fragment, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	1
Bowl stem fragment (spur knocked off)	1
Miscellaneous stem fragments	2

APPENDIX 5

List of remains from backfilled
linear depression under the kitchen extensions

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Soup plate, 'Flower Vase', 1847-1867
Copeland/Late Spode (Sussman 1979:115,
240, 241) (x-mend to 19A8-55) 1 (18)

Shallow bowl, c. 15.8 cm dia., 'Ruins',
c. 1848-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:168) 1 (11)

Bowl, 14.4 cm dia., 'Seasons', Sampson
Bridgwood & Son, 1805-20th cent. (Sussman
pers. comm.) (Fig. 27) 2 (9)

Fragment, 'Honeysuckle', 1855-1882+
Copeland (Sussman 1979:126) 1

Dinner plate fragments, unidentified
pattern (Fig. 29) 1 (3)

Miscellaneous fragments 1 (2)

Purple on white transfer printed earthenware
fragment(Fig. 28, middle) 1

White earthenware (ironstone)

Saucer, 14.4 cm dia., moulded decoration,
1851-1890, J. & G. Meakin (Godden 1964:427)
(Fig. 28) 1 (7)

Undecorated fragments 1? (4)

Yellow earthenware, clear glazed interior;
clear, brown line and white glazed
exterior (x-mend to 19C3-64) 1

Glassware: milk glass fragment (cf. Fig. 39, a) 1

Kitchenware: wooden scrub brush fragment 1

Metal container fragment, ferrous 1

ARCHITECTURE group

Nails

Artifact Description	N
Wrought	10
Cut and wrought	32
Cut	19
Wire	2
Fragments	? (13)
Pane glass	(2)
ARMS Group	
Musket ball (cf. Fig. 20, e)	1
Lead sprue (cf. Fig. 20, f)	1
CLOTHING Group	
Buttons	
Bone, 4 holes, 17.0 mm dia., (Fig. 45, b2)	1
Bone, 1 hole, disc, 20.0 mm dia., (Fig. 45, e)	2 (3)
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 dia., small recessed centre (Fig. 46, b)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 8.5 mm dia., rope design (Fig. 46, k)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 14.0 mm dia., rope & chip design (Fig. 46, j)	1
Metal (brass?), 21.0 mm dia., undecor. disc with eye (cf. Fig. 47, c)	2
Glass, 4 hole, 11.5 mm dia., blue on white plaid design (Fig. 48, e)	2
Bale seals	
'Wilbranam wool' obverse; '3.7' reverse, looped disc (Fig. 51, a)	
'Wilbranam wool' obverse; '77.7' reverse, holed disc (Fig. 51, d)	1

Artifact Description	N
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Red/white core, frag. c. 16 mm dia., W1c (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1
Blue/white core, frag. c. 16 mm dia., W1c	1
Red/green core, c. 1.5 mm dia., IVa	1
Red/brown, 4.0 mm dia., IVa	1
Blue, c. 10 mm dia., faceted W11c	2
PERSONAL Group	
Glass pendant, red, faceted (Fig. 55, b)	1
Chamber pot, blue on white transfer printed earthenware, 'Genevese' c. 1822-1836, Minton (Godden 1964:439) (Fig. 56, left)	1 (34)
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
Porcelain	
Brown and clear glaze, smoked bowl frag. (Fig. 57, a, right)	1
Blue glaze, stub-stemmed frag. smoked (Fig. 57, a)	1
White (ball) clay	
Modified pipe, re-ground bowl & stub stem, smoked (Fig. 57, b)	1
Moulded hand holding pistol, smoked (x-mend to 19A1-170) (Fig. 57, c)	1
Bowl fragment, unsmoked	1
Bit, flattened oval (Fig. 57, k)	1
Bit, moulded ring (Fig. 57, l)	2
Bit, round to oval section (similar to reconstructed IF pipe 17B5:58) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	1

Artifact Description	N
Stem fragments	(8)
Orange clay, hole in bottom, filed surfaces (Fig. 58, d)	1
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS group	
Litnic remains	2
Unidentified ferrous remains, fragments	(12)
Lead foil	1
Barrel band fragment	1
FAUNAL Group	
Mammalia	
<u>Alces alces</u> : moose, adult	2
- 2 Left mandible fragments, both with first 3 pre-molars	
<u>Bison bison</u> : buffalo, adult	1
- 1 Right radius, proximal	
<u>Bison bison</u> : buffalo, juvenile	1
- 1 Right radius, proximal	
<u>Lepus americanus</u> : varying hare, adult	3
- 3 Right mandibles	
<u>Lepus americanus</u> : varying hare, juvenile	1
- 1 Right mandible	
Aves	
<u>Anas sp.</u> : unidentified duck, adult, small	1
1 caracoid	

N* is the minimum number of items (MNI) or faunal individuals found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

APPENDIX 6
List of remains from the Clerk's
house privy feature 17B

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Dinner plate, 26.2 cm dia., 'Honeysuckle', 1855-1882+, Copeland (Sussman 1979:126)	2	(16)
---	---	------

Mug, 8.6 cm dia., 'Ruins', 1848-20th century, Copeland (ibid:168)	1	(7)
--	---	-----

Mug or cup, fragments, 'Continental Views', 1845-1882+, Copeland (ibid:92)	1	(6)
---	---	-----

Saucer, fragments, 'Continental Views', as above	1	(2)
---	---	-----

Fragment, 'Gem', 1851-1893, Samuel Barker & Son, (Losey 1977b:137)	1	
---	---	--

Saucer, fragments, 'Pagoda', c. 1838-1872+., Copeland (Sussman 1979:155)	1	(4)
---	---	-----

Mug or cup fragments, 'Pagoda', as above	1	(2)
--	---	-----

Dinner plate fragments, 'Pagoda', as above	1	(5)
--	---	-----

Bowl fragment, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm.)	1	
---	---	--

Unidentified small fragments	2	
------------------------------	---	--

Porcelain, monochrome white, tea cup handle (x-mend to 19C2-71)	1	
--	---	--

Stoneware, gray salt glazed crock with cobalt blue design, c. 19.64 l capacity, Ontario made (Sussman 1972:vol. 1, 249) (Fig. 31)	1	(29)
---	---	------

Glassware

Bottle bases, pale green, free blown (Fig. 39, g)	2	(6)
---	---	-----

Pharmaceutical bottle finish (Fig. 39, c)	1	
---	---	--

Milk glass fragments (Fig. 39, a)	1	(6)
-----------------------------------	---	-----

Small fragments, green bottle glass	1	(8)
-------------------------------------	---	-----

Artifact Description	N
Tableware	
Spoon bowl fragment	1
Table knives and fragments	4 (5)
Kitchenware	
Kitchen knife, fragments	1 (2)
Pot or pan handle	1
Tin can fragments	15
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Wrought	10
Cut and wrought	25
Cut	49
Wire	2
Fragments	? (54)
Pane Glass	? (28)
ARMS Group	
Gun flint (cf. Fig. 20, c)	1
Percussion cap (cf. Fig. 20, g)	1
CLOTHING Group	
Buttons	
Bone, 5 holes, 17.0 mm dia. (Fig. 45, c)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 18.5 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 45, b1)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 17.5 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 45, b2)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 46, a)	1
Shell, 2 holes, 11.0 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 46, f)	2

Artifact Description	N
Brass, 21.0 mm dia., undecor. disc with eye (cf. Fig. 47, c)	2
Brass, 22.5 mm dia., 'Superfine' (Fig. 47, h)	1
Glass, 11.0 mm dia., swirl design, wire eye (Fig/ 48, n)	1
Glass, dome bezel (Fig. 48, r)	1
Bale seals, plain (1 holed, 1 disc) (Fig. 51, c)	2
Beads (Fig. 49)	
Glass, opaque, red/trans. green core, 4.0 mm dia., IVa (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	2
Suspender adjuster, brass (Fig. 50, d)	1
Sewing needle (Fig. 52, a, left)	1
PERSONAL Group	
Lead pencil fragment (cf. Fig. 53, c)	1
Slate pencil fragments (cf. Fig. 53, b)	3
Slate board fragment (cf. Fig. 53, a)	1
Comb, black, hard rubber (Fig. 54, b)	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Reconstructed "IF" pipe, unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977: 378) (Fig. 57, g)	1 (4)
IF pipe bowls, unsmoked	3
Misc. bowl fragments, unsmoked	2 (16)
Misc. bowl fragment, smoked	1
Bit, round to oval (similar to reconstructed IF pipe above)	5
Stem fragments	(34)

Artifact Description	N
Stem fragment, poss. 'Baltic' variant (from disturbed level 1, cf. Fig. 47, i, but in lower case letters	1
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group	
Ferrous bolt fragment	1
Ferrous wire staple	1
Round washer, cupreous	1
Square washer, cupreous	2
Square washer, ferrous	1
Hexagonal washer, cupreous	1
Miscellaneous cupreous wire, fragments, scrap	? (11)
Barrel band fragments, ferrous	? (7)
Miscellaneous ferrous wire, fragments, scrap	? (19)
Lithic remains	12
FAUNAL Group	
Mammalia	
<u>Bison bison: buffalo, adult</u>	1
- 1 Distal tibia with fused lateral maleolus, spiral fracture proximally	
- 1 Left distal radius/ulna	
- 1 Shaft fragment from the above	
- 1 Thoracic vertebra spine, cut both ends	
- 8 Rib fragments, all cut, gnawed, 1 with cupric stain	
- 4 Long bone fragments	
- 1 Scapula fragment	
- 1 Left distal humerus	
- 1 Humerus shaft fragment	
- 1 Scaphoid	
- 1 Lunate	
<u>Bison bison: buffalo, juvenile</u>	1
- 8 rib fragments	
- 1 Left femur proximal and unfused Greater trochanter	
- 1 Left tibia and unfused distal epiphysis and unfused lateral maleolus	
- 1 Left femur head	

Artifact Description

N

Bison/Bos: buffalo/cow

1

- Pelvic fragment, cut through pubis and broken through acetabulum
- 1 Lower molar
- 2 Rib fragments
- 12 Long bone fragments
- 1 Patella, cut

Large mammal

?

- 5 vertebral spine, large, cut broken
- 39 Rib fragments
- 1 Costal cartilage fragment
- 1 Tibia fragment
- 109 small fragments
- 1 Metatarsal fragment, cut and bashed
- 2 Scapular fragments
- 1 Pelvic? fragment
- 1 Alveolar fragment, heavily worn
- 21 Burnt bone fragments
- 1 Lumbar vertebra, oblique cut removing anterior part
- 1 Humerus head? fragment, fragment from articular surface
- 1 Vertebral fragment, base of spine, cut marks
- 1 Atlas, young bovid

Castor canadensis: beaver, adult

1

- 1 Radius, heavily gnawed

Lepus americanus: varying hare, adult

1

- 1 Scapula fragment
- 1 Phalanx

Ondatra zibethicus: muskrat, adult

1

- 1 Right femur, distal end not fused

Aves

Gallus gallus: chicken, adult

1

- 1 Tarsometatarsus fragment with spur
- 1 Tarsometatarsus fragment, may be Gallus
- 1 Right ulna, probably Gallus

Anas platyrhynchos: mallard duck, adult

6

- 1 Right distal tibiotarsus
- 2 Left carpometacarpus
- 1 Left radius
- 4 Scapula fragments
- 1 Right caracoid, probably mallard

Artifact Description

N

- 3 Right humeri fragments
- 2 Tibiotarsi fragments, 1 left, 1 right
- 1 Right radius
- 1 Sternal fragment with costal margin
- 3 Right ulna
- 2 Left ulna
- 1 Left femur
- 1 Proximal tarsometatarsus
- 1 Left caracoids
- 6 Right carpometacarpi
- 3 Left first phalanges of digit 3
- 3 Right first phalanges of digit 3
- 2 Mandible fragments

Anas sp.: teal?

2

- 2 Left carpometacarpi
- 1 Right tibiotarsus
- 1 Right scapula
- 2 Caracoids, 1 right, 1 left, but of different sizes

Anas sp.: larger than teal

1

- 1 Left tibiotarsus

Anas sp.: probably widgeon

1

- Left ulna, articulates with
- 1 Left radius
- 1 Right humerus fragment, distal

Anas sp.: smaller than widgeon

1

- 1 Left humerus fragment, distal, cut
- 1 Left femur

Anas sp.

3

- 1 Right humerus fragment, proximal
- 3 Radii; 2 right, 1 left, but all different sizes
- 1 Tarsometatarsus
- 3 Furcula
- 6 Skull fragments
- 1 Synsacrum fragment
- 1 radius, probably Anatidae
- 1 first phalanx, third digit
- 2 Sternal fragment

Branta or Anser sp.: Canada goose?

2

- 1 Right humerus, proximal
- 1 Very large shaft fragment and a non-articulating distal end

Artifact Description

N

- 1 Large fibula fragment, proximal
- Numerous sternal fragments, some large enough to suggest goose, at least 2 different size individuals

Oler buccinator: trumpeter swan, adult

1

- 1 Right tibiotarsus shaft fragment
- 4 Large long bone fragments, probably belong to the swan

Tympanuchus pnaianellus: sharp-tailed grouse, adult

1

- 1 Left carpometacarpus
- 1 Left ulna, articulates with
- 1 Left radius

Canachites: spruce grouse

1

- 1 Left femur
- 1 Left tibiotarsus, proximal

Scolopacidae: unidentified shore bird

1

- 1 Left Tarsometatarsus
- 2 Right Tarsometatarsi
- 1 Left Scapula

Unidentified bird bone

- 40+ Long bone fragments
- 4 Burnt bone fragments
- 10 Unidentified fragments
- 5 Scapular fragments
- 2 Second phalanges, third digit
- 3 Vertebrae

Pisces

Acipenser fulvescens: sturgeon

1

- 5 chermal bones (scutes)

Catostomus commersoni: white sucker

1

- Scales

Coregonus culpeaformis: white fish

1

- 1 Cranial bone
- 1 Quadrate

Molluscs

Anodonta sp.: fresh water mussel

1

- 1 shell fragment

Artifact Description	N
FLORAL Group	
<u>Corylus cornuta:</u> hazelnuts	2
<u>- 2 nutshells</u>	

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) or faunal individuals found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets. Per cent is calculated on the basis of MNI unless otherwise stated.

APPENDIX 7

List of remains from the Clerk's
house privy feature 18A

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware, small frag.	1	
Brown on white transfer printed earthenware, saucer frags.	1	(2)
Porcelain, semi-translucent, cup, gold hand- painted cloverleaf decoration (cf. Losey 1977a:215; 1977b:135 type 6) Losey suggests a date c. 1900+ (Fig. 32 inset)	1	(6)
Stoneware fragment	1	

Glassware

Clear glass bottle fragments	2	(9)
Blue glass bottle fragments	1	(2)
Green glass bottle fragments	1	(2)
Purple glass bottle fragment	1	

Tin Cans

'Sardine' can	1	
Rectangular can	2	(4)
Cylindrical can lid	1	
Miscellaneous fragments	?	(40)

ARCHITECTURE group

Nails

Wrought	1	
Cut	5	
Wire	1	
Fragments	1	

Artifact Description	N
Pane glass fragments	? (71)
FURNITURE	
Heart-shaped case lock, incomplete	1
ARMS group	
Cartridge case, centerfire, 'Boxer Mark VI', .577 calibre (cf. Fig. 20, k)	1
CLOTHING Group	
Button, snell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia., concave face (cf. Fig. 46, a)	1
Bead, glass, wire wound, W1b, white (Fig. 49)	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White clay, bowl fragments	1 (2)
Tobacco brand	1
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group	
Quartzite flakes, fragments	8
Barrel band fragment	1
Metal rods	5
Iron (handle?) fragment	1
Cupreous sheet fragment	1

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together.

APPENDIX 8
List of remains from the
Clerk's house trash pit 19A

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Fragment, 'B772', c. 1847-1867, Copeland
(Sussman 1979:65)

1

Fragment, 'Broseley', 1845-1882+, Copeland
(ibid:63)

1

Cup fragments, 'Pale Broseley' as, as above

1

(3)

Fragments, 'Continental Views', c. 1844-1867,
Copeland (ibid:92)

1

(3)

Fragment, 'Coronal', c. 1850-20th cent.,
Copeland (ibid:106)

1

(3)

Fragments, 'Flower Vase' c. 1828-20th cent.,
Copeland (ibid:115)

1

(3)

Soup plate fragment, 'Gem', c. 1851-1893,
Samuel Barker & Son (Losey 1977b:137)

1

(5)

Dinner plate fragments, 'Gem', as above

1

(4)

Soup plate fragments 'India Tree', 1878-present
Copeland (Sussman 1979:129)

1

(13)

'Honeysuckle' fragment, 1855-1882+, Copeland,
(ibid:126)

1

Fragment, 'Pagoda', c. 1838-1872+, Copeland,
(ibid:155)

1

(3)

Fragment, 'Ruins', c. 1848-20th cent.,
Copeland (ibid:168)

1

Fragments, 'Rural Scenes', c. 1850-20th cent.,
Copeland (ibid:179)

1

(2)

Fragment, 'Sardinia', c. 1858-1910, Copeland
(ibid:193)

1

(3)

Bowl fragments 'Seasons' Sampson Bridgwood &
Son, 1805-20th cent. (Sussman pers. comm.)

1

(3)

Artifact Description	N	
Cup fragment, 'Grape vine', 1847+? Copeland (Sussman 1979:237)	1	(2)
Fragments 'Willow', 1780's-20th cent., various manuf., including Copeland (Sussman 1979:235)	1	(3)
Saucer fragments, unidentified branch & leaf pattern	1	(2)
Fragment of registration mark, c. 1851-1867	1	
Miscellaneous fragments	?	(9)
Cup fragment, 'Tuscan', 1852-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:223)	1	(2)
Brown on white transfer printed earthenware		
Dinner plate fragments, unidentified pattern	1	(2)
Vessel with squared corners, sugar bowl?	1	(6)
Moulded white earthenware with relief design, some blue paint and gilding, teapot lid fragments	1	(9)
White earthenware (ironstone)		
Saucer fragments, moulded 'wheat' design	1	(2)
Cup or mug fragment, moulded 'flower & leaf' design (cf. saucer F13:58 of J. & G. Meakin manufacture)	1	
White earthenware with moulded relief design and red line, saucer fragment	1	
White earthenware (ironstone)		
Miscellaneous fragments	?	(22)
White earthenware 'spongeware', red, green design, fragment	1	
Stoneware		
Fragments, light gray colour	1	(2)
Fragment, tan/gray colour rimmed	1	

Artifact Description	N
Kitchenware	
Pot handle, iron	1
Tableware	
Table knives (Fig. 40, d)	2
Table fork (Fig. 40, a)	1
Tin cans, pail, container fragments, bail handles	15
Glassware	
Pharmaceutical bottle 'Davis vegetable painkiller', light green (Fig. 39, e)	4 (29)
Miscellaneous pharmaceutical bottle fragments, light green	? (7)
Fragments, dark green bottle	1 (2)
Fragment, amber bottle	1
Fragment, blue bottle	1
Miscellaneous bottle fragments, light green colour	? (26)
Fragment, cork stopper	1
ARCHITECTURE group	
Nails	
Wrought	86
Cut and wrought	52
Cut	58
Wire	7
Fragments	? (121)
Pane glass	? (52)
FURNITURE Group	
Brass tacks (cf. Fig. 43, lower right)	5

Artifact Description	N
Drawer pull (Fig. 44, upper left)	1
ARMS group	
Gunflints (Fig. 20, c)	6
Gunflint spall	1
Musket balls (Fig. 20, e)	3
.44 Henry rimfire cartridge casing, no headstamp (Fig. 20, h)	1
Metal (ferrous) projectile point (Fig. 20,a)	1
CLOTHING group	
Buttons	
Bone, 4 holes, 19.0 mm dia. (cf. 45, b1)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 14.0 mm dia. (Fig. 45, b3)	1
Bone, 4 holes 13.0 mm. dia. (cf. Fig. 45, b3)	1
Shell, 4 holes, recessed centre, 9.5 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 45, b)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 10.0 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 45, a)	3
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 46, a)	3
Shell, 4 holes, 8.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 46, a)	5
Brass, 21.0 mm dia., undecor. disc with eye (Fig. 47, c)	3
Glass, 4 holes, 11.5 mm dia., faded green plain on white des. (cf. Fig. 48, e)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 10.5 mm dia., flat back, convex face, blue (Fig. 48, q)	1
Bale seals	
'Wilbraham wool' obverse; '147/19.3' reverse, looped disc (Fig. 51, b)	1
'Wilbraham wool' damaged seal	1

Artifact Description	N
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Clear, c. 6 mm dia., IIa (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1
Red, 4.0 mm dia., IIa2	7
White, 4.0 mm dia., IIa14	7
Pink, 1.5 mm dia., Ia	113
Red/green translucent core, 6.5 mm dia., IVa	1
Red/white core, 3.0 mm dia., IVa9	14
Red/white core, 1.5 mm dia., IVa9	69
Blue, 10.0 mm dia., IIa	1
Red/white, c. 17.0 mm dia., W1c	1
Blue, fragment, W1c	1
Sewing needle, 39.0 mm long (Fig. 52, a, right)	1
Fastener, nook eye (Fig. 50, g)	2
Offset, crooked or stepped awls, iron (cf. 52, d)	2
PERSONAL Group	
Brooch, brass (Fig. 55, a)	1
Pen nibs (Fig. 53, d)	2
Slate pencils (cf. Fig. 53, b)	6
Slate board (cf. Fig. 53, a)	1
Comb, hard rubber?, white (cf. black comb 17B4-56)	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Bowl fragments IF, smoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	10 (10)

Artifact Description	N	
Bowl fragments IF, unsmoked	1	(4)
Miscellaneous bowl fragments, unsmoked	1	(8)
Miscellaneous bowl fragments, smoked	4	(24)
Bowl fragment D impressed, unsmoked (Fig. 57, f)	1	
Bowl, moulded hand holding pistol, smoked (x-mend to F13-153) (Fig. 57, c)	1	
Bowl, no spur, smoked (Fig. 57, d)	1	
Bit, reground and reshaped	2	
Bit, round to oval section (similar to reconstructed IF pipe (17B:58)	9	
Stem fragment 'Bannerman' 1858-1907, Montreal (Walker 1970:25) (Cf. Fig. 57, n)	1	
Stem fragment 'Baltic' (Fig. 57, i)	2	
Stem fragment, floral design (Fig. 57, j)	1	
Miscellaneous stem fragments	?	(52)
Porcelain, bit, stub stemmed, brown and clear white glazed (cf. Fig. 57, a)	1	
Stone pipe bowl fragment (Fig. 58, c)	1	
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group		
Bone gaming piece from ring and pin game (Stone 1974:152, 154) (Fig. 58, d)	1	
Lithic remains	3	
Barrel band fragments	?	(11)
Fish hooks, ferrous	20	
Horseshoe nails	2	
Bolt fragments, ferrous	2	
Rope or washer, iron	1	

Artifact Description	N
Sheet iron strip perforated by wrought nail	1
Screw, flat head, slotted, hand wrought, fragment	1
Cupreous wire, sheet scrap, object fragments	? (15)
Lead sheet fragments	? (3)
Unidentified iron fragments, sheet strips, scrap	? (9)

FAUNAL Group

Mammalia

<u>Bison bison</u> : buffalo, adult - 1 Phalanx	1
<u>Bison/Bos</u> : buffalo/cow, adult - 1 Phalanx	1
<u>Bison/Bos</u> : buffalo/cow, juvenile - 1 Phalanx	1
<u>Sus scrofa</u> : pig, adult - 1 Right mandible fragment	1
<u>Lepus americanus</u> : varying hare, adult - 2 Right radius, proximal	2
<u>Ondatra zibethicus</u> : muskrat, adult - 1 Left mandible	1
<u>Vulpes fulva</u> : red fox, adult - 1 second phalanx	1
<u>Felis sp.?</u> : domestic cat, adult - 1 Right metacarpal, proximal	1

Aves

<u>Oler buccinator</u> : trumpeter swan, adult - 4 metacarpal shaft fragments	1
<u>Anas sp.</u> : ducks, large and small adults - 2 Left tibiotarsi, distal - 2 Right tibiotarsi, distal	4

Pisces

<u>Esox lucius</u> : northern pike, adult - 1 small fragment	1
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Artifact Description	N
<u>Acipenser fulvescens</u> : sturgeon, adult	1
- 1 Scute	

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) or faunal individuals found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

APPENDIX 9

List of remains from small surface
refuse scatter 19B near pit feature 19A

Artifact Description	N
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KITCHEN Group	
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Ceramic, stoneware, tan-gray clear glaze, rimsherd, cf. 19A4:30	1
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ARCHITECTURE	
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Cut nail, (cf. Fig. 43, middle)	1
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Window pane glass fragment	1
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TOBACCO PIPE Group	
--------------------	--

Tobacco pipe fragment, steatite/soapstone?. black, fragment (Fig. 58, b)	1
---	---

APPENDIX 10

List of remains from the Clerk's house trash pit 19C

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Bowl fragments, 'Pale Brosely', 1845-1882+, Copeland (Sussman 1979:63)	1	(5)
Mug or cup fragment, 'B700', 1847-1867, Copeland (ibid:64)	1	
Cup fragments 'B772', 1847-1867, Copeland (ibid:65)	1	(2)
Identified vessel forms, 'Continental Views' 1845-1882+, Copeland (ibid:92)	2	(6)
Shallow bowl or dish fragment, 'Flower Vase', c. 1828-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:115)	1	
'Gem' fragments, 1851-1893, Samuel Barker & Son (Losey 1977b:137)	1	(2)
Cup fragment, 'India Tree', 1878-present, Copeland (Sussman 1979:129)	1	
Fragment, 'Pagoda', c. 1838-1872+, Copeland (ibid:155)	1	
Cup fragment, 'Tuscan', 1852-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:223)	1	
Fragment, 'Ruins', 1848-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:168)	1	
Fragments, 'Willow'. 1780's-20th cent., various manufacturers (ibid:235)	1	(3)
Bowl fragment, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm.) (cf. Fig. 20)	1	(2)
Plate fragment, unidentified rose pattern (Fig. 34, e)	1	
Plate fragment, cf. Fl6:6, 7 (cf. Fig. 29)	1	

Artifact Description	N	
Bowl? fragment, unidentified ox and figure pattern (Fig. 35, right)	1	
Miscellaneous small unidentified fragments	3	(4)
Red on white transfer printed earthenware		
Saucer fragment, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm.)	1	
Green on white transfer printed earthenware		
Saucer fragment, unidentified pattern (Fig. 34, f)	1	
Brown on white transfer printed earthenware		
Angular vessel form with circular dents along edge, unidentified floral pattern, cf. 19A (Fig. 35, middle)	1	(2)
White earthenware, blue band with red line decoration, fragment (Fig. 34, g)	1	
White earthenware, 'spongeware', green & red decoration, fragment	1	
White earthenware (ironstone)		
Dinner plate fragment 'Wheat'	1	(2)
Saucer fragment, plain rim	1	
Miscellaneous fragments	1?	(8)
Base fragment impressed "IN & Co"	1	
Porcelain		
Cup handle fragment, white (x-mend to 17B7:16) (Fig. 35, left)	1	
Yellowware		
Bowl? fragment, clear, white & brown glazes (x-mend to 17F14:31)	1	

Artifact Description	N	
Glassware		
'Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer' fragments (cf. Fig. 39, e)	2	(8)
'Johnn Cos...L...' pharmaceutical bottle fragments	1	(3)
Pharmaceutical bottle finish (Fig. 39, b)	1	
Pharmaceutical bottle fragments	?	(4)
Glass stopper (Fig. 39, d)	1	
Bottle fragment, amber	1	
Milk glass (possibly the same pattern as in 17B) (cf. Fig. 39, a)	1	(4)
Bottle fragment, green	1	
Small unidentifiable glass fragments		(2)
Kitchenware		
Sharp-pointed knife tip fragment	1	
Copper kettle or pot base fragment	1	
Metal container (tin cans or pails?) fragments	11	
ARCHITECTURE group		
Nails		
Wrought	41	
Cut and wrought	16	
Cut	53	
Wire (apparently intrusive)	3	
Fragments	?	(69)
Pane glass	?	(52)

Artifact Description N

FURNITURE Group

Brass tack (cf. Fig. 43, lower right) 1

Drawer pull (Fig. 44, upper left) 1

ARMS Group

Gunflints (cf. Fig. 20, e) 3

Percussion cap (Fig. 20, g) 1

Lead sprue or waste (cf. Fig. 20, f) 1

Metal projectile point (cf. Fig. 20, a) 1

CLOTHING Group

Buttons

Brass, 'superfine', 22.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 47, n) 1

Metal, brass face, iron back, 2 holes, 17.5 mm dia. (Fig. 47, j) 1

Glass, 4 holes, 10.5 mm dia., blue (Fig. 48, g) 1

Buckle, ferrous (Fig. 50, i, j) 2

Bale seals

'Wilbranam wool' obverse; 11/3.1.2' reverse, perforated disc, (Fig. 51, e) 1

Hammered disc (Fig. 51, g) 1

Beads (Fig. 49)

Glass, opaque red/opaque white core, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IVa (Kidd and Kidd 1970) 36

Glass, as above, 2.25 mm dia. 1

Glass, as above, 3.5-4.0 mm dia. 2

Glass, opaque red/translucent green core, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa 2

Artifact Description	N	
Glass, opaque pink, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa58	4	
Glass, opaque blue, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa44	6	
Glass, opaque green, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa23	1	
Glass, opaque white, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa14	2	
Glass, opaque white, 2.0-3.0 mm dia., IIa14	21	
Glass, opaque white, 6.0 mm dia., IIa14	1	
Glass, opaque gray, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa11	2	
Glass, opaque blue, 31.5-4.0 mm dia., IIa48	1	
Glass, transparent, colorless, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa 2		
Glass, opaque blue, 1.0-1.5 mm dia., IIa36	1	
Glass, opaque blue-green, 2.0-3.0 mm dia., IIa31	4	
PERSONAL Group		
Metal, earring fragment (Fig. 55, e)	1	
Metal, watch ring (Fig. 55, d)	1	
Chamber pot fragment, ironstone, plain rim	1	
TOBACCO PIPE Group		
White (ball) clay		
IF pipe bowl, unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378), (Fig. 57, g)	1	
"IF" bowl, smoked, as above	2	
Unidentified bowl fragments, unsmoked	1	(4)
Unidentified bowl fragments, smoked	1	(7)

Artifact Description	N	
Bits, round to oval (similar to reconstructed pipe from 17B)	5	
Miscellaneous stem fragments		(18)
Porcelain		
Stub stemmed, brown and clear white glazed, smoked (Fig. 57, a, left)	3	(5)
Red-brown ware		
Stem fragment, round section	1	
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group		
Litnic remains	1	
Horseshoe nails	6	
Curry comb fragment	1	
Cupreous wire, sheet, scrap fragments	?	(6)
Threaded brass screw top lid, 17.0 mm dia.	1	
Iron ferrule, with some wood	1	
Bolt fragment, ferrous	1	
Screws, flat head, slotted	2	
Rove? perforated by wrought nail	1	
Wasner, ferrous, round	1	
Iron fragments, scrap	5	
Lead sheet fragments	5	
Barrel band fragments	?	(18)
FAUNAL Group		
Mammalia		
Alces alces: moose, adult	1	
- 1 Right humerus		
- 1 Left scapula		
- 1 Second phalanx		

Artifact Description	N
<u>Bison/Bos:</u> buffalo/cow, adult (may be part of individual below)	1
- 3 Incisors	
- 1 Mandible fragment; M2, M3	
- 1 Second phalanx	
<u>Bos taurus:</u> cow, male adult, probable ox	1
- 1 metatarsal, pathological	
- 1 First phalanx	
- 1 Third phalanx	
- 1 Distal sesamoid	
- 1 Second phalanx	
<u>Castor canadensis:</u> beaver	1
- 1 Right mandible	
<u>Vulpes fulva:</u> red fox	1
- 1 Right second metacarpal	
- 1 First phalanx	
<u>Ondrata zibetnecus:</u> muskrat	1
- 1 Left mandible	
<u>Lepus americanus:</u> varying hare	1
- 1 Right humerus	
- 1 Right tibia	
- 1 Left ischium	
- 1 Left acetabulum	
<u>Sus scrofa:</u> pig, male, 10-12 months old	1
- 1 Right mandible	
- 1 Incisor	
- 1 tusk, 2 fragments	
- 1 left mandible	
Aves	
<u>Anas sp.:</u> duck	1
- 1 Right femur	
- 1 Left humerus	
- 1 Right ulna	
- 1 Left tibiotarsus	
<u>Olor buccinator:</u> trumpeter swan	1
- 1 Ulna shaft fragment	
- 1 First phalanx, third digit	

Artifact Description	N
<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus:</u> bald eagle	1
- 1 Right carpometacarpus	
- 1 First phalanx, third digit	
- 1 Distal phalanx	
 Pisces	
<u>Acipenser fulvescens:</u> sturgeon	1
- 1 scute fragment	

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) or faunal individuals found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

APPENDIX 11
List of remains from the
Men's house trash pit 21A

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Saucer fragment, 'B772', 1847-1867, Copeland (Sussman 1979:65)	1	
Fragment, 'Broseley', 1845-1882+, Copeland (ibid:63)	1	
Fragment, 'Pale Broseley', as above	1	
Saucer fragment, 'Flower Vase', c. 1828-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:115)	1	
Dinner plate fragments, 'Gem', 1851-1893, Samuel Barker & Son (Losey 1977b:137)	1	(2)
Fragments, 'India Tree', 1878-present, marked 'Copeland' (Sussman 1979:129)	1	(2)
Fragment, 'Oriental Barge', 1859-1862, Morley & Ashworth? (Godden 1964:448, 449)	1	
Fragment, 'Rural Scenes', 1850-20th cent., Copeland (Sussman 1979:179)	1	
Fragment, 'Ruins', 1848-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:168)	1	
Bowl fragments, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm.) (cf. Fig. 27)	1	(4)
Fragment, 'Willow', 1780's-20th cent., various manufacturers	1	
Unidentified fragments	1	(2)

Green on white transfer printed earthenware

Fragment, unidentified pattern (cf. Fig. 34, f)	1	
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Red on white transfer printed earthenware

Artifact Description	N	
Unidentified vessel forms, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm. (cf. Fig. 27)	2	(4)
Purple on white transfer printed earthenware		
Cup or mug fragments, unidentified pattern (Fig. 38, a)	1	(2)
White earthenware, 'spongeware'		
Fragment, green stamp and red line	1	
Fragment, blue line	1	
White earthenware (ironstone)		
Cup fragment, 'Wheat'	1	
Cup fragment, plain design (Fig. 37, middle)	1	(12)
Saucer fragments	2	(3)
Cup fragment, fluted	1	
Glassware		
Milk glass fragment	1	
Dark green bottle fragments	1	(2)
Miscellaneous bottle fragments (clear to light green tint)	1	(3)
Kitchenware		
Wooden scrub brush fragment	1	
Round bottom from copper kettle, 14.0 mm dia.	1	

ARCHITECTURE

Nails

Wrought	32
Cut and wrought	10
Cut	19

Artifact Description	N
Fragments	? (30)
Pane glass	? (7)
ARMS Group	
Gunflint (cf. Fig. 20, c)	1
CLOTHING Group	
Buckle, ferrous (Fig. 50, k)	1
Buttons	
Bone, 5 holes, 17.0 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 45, c)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 18.5 mm dia., (Fig.. 45, b1)	4
Bone, 4 holes, 13.0 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 45, b3)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 12.0 mm dia., (Fig. 46, e)	1
Snell, 4 holes, 11.0 mm dia., (Fig. 46, e)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 46, a)	3
Snell, 2 holes, 12.0 mm dia., fish eye, tiered ring face (cf. Fig. 46, f)	1
Shell, 2 holes, 12.0 mm dia., flat face, bevelled edge (Fig. 46, h)	1
Metal (brass?), 20.0 mm dia. 'XTRA GOLD QUAL' (Fig. 47, i)	1
Metal, ferrous, 18.0 mm dia. (Fig. 46,d)	1
Metal, ferrous, 16.0 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 47, f)	1
Metal, ferrous, 23.0 mm dia., plain but corroded (Fig. 46, k)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 11.0 mm dia. (cf. Fig. 48, c)	1
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Blue, fragment, W1c (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1

Artifact Description	N	
PERSONAL Group		
Slate board fragment (cf. Fig. 53, a)	1	
TOBACCO PIPE Group		
White (ball) clay		
Bowl fragment, 'IF' unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	1	
Bits, round to oval section (similar to reconstructed 'IF' pipe 17B5:58)	2	
Miscellaneous bowl fragments, unsmoked	?	(2)
Micellaneous stem fragments	?	(6)
Red-orange ware (Fig. 58, e)		
Bowl fragments, smoked	1	(2)
Moulded ring bit	1	
Reworked stem bit (All of the red-orange ware fragments may be attributed to M Murphy, Montreal - Walker 1970:25)	1	
ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group		
Chert flake	1	
Harness rings, ferrous	2	
Roves perforated by wrought nails	2	
Washer, ferrous, round	1	
Ferrous scrap fragments	9	
Cupreous sheet fragments	3	
Melted lead lumps	2	
Barrel band fragments	?	(2)

Artifact Description

N

FAUNAL Group

Mammalia

Bison bison: buffalo, adult 1
- 1 Left tibia

Bos taurus: cow, adult 1
- 1 Left metatarsal
- 1 Left maxilla, with abscess and periodontal disease

Bison/Bos: buffalo/cow (part of above individual?)
- 1 Right scapula
- 2 First phalanges
- 1 Second phalanx, burned

Canis latrans: coyote 1
- 1 Cranium, maxillary fragment and 2 molars
- 1 Left mandible
- 1 Right mandible
- 1 Atlas
- 1 Axis

Thomomys talpoides: pocket gopher 1
- 1 Femur

Pisces

Esox lucius: Northern pike 1
- 1 Vertebra

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same decorative pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

APPENDIX 12
List of remains from the
Men's privy feature 23A

Artifact Description

N*

KITCHEN Group

Ceramics

Blue on white transfer printed earthenware

Cup fragments, 'B700', 1847-1867, Copeland (Sussman 1979:64)	1	(8)
Fragments, 'B772', 1847-1867, Copeland (ibid:65)	1	(5)
Fragments, 'Continental Views', 1845-1882+ Copeland (ibid:92)	1	(10)
Fragments, 'Flower Vase', c. 1828-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:115)	1	(13)
Dinner plate? fragments, 'Gem', 1851-1893, Samuel Barker & Son (Losey 1977b:137)	1	(4)
Dinner plate? fragments, 'Honeysuckle', 1855-1882+, Copeland (Sussman 1979:126)	1	(4)
Small or shallow bowls, 'Pagoda', 15.8 cm dia., c. 1838-1872+, Copeland (ibid:155) (Fig. 36, inset)	2	(14)
Cup fragments, as above	1	(4)
Miscellaneous fragments, as above		(6)
Saucer fragments, "Pergola", c. 1844-1868+ Copeland (ibid:159)	1	(4)
Cup fragments, as above	1	(5)
Dinner or soup plate fragment, 'Rural Scenes', 1850-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:179)	1	
Dinner plate fragments, 'Ruins', 1848-20th cent., Copeland (ibid:168)	1	(4)
Saucer fragments, as above	1	(3)
Fragment, 'Seasons', 1805-20th cent., Sampson Bridgwood & Son (Sussman pers. comm. (cf. Fig. 27)	1	

Artifact Description	N	
Fragment, 'Thistle', c. 1869-20th cent., Copeland (Sussman 1979:219)	1	
Fragment, 'Turco', 1865-1882+, Copeland (ibid:222)	1	
Cup fragments, 'Grapevine', 1847+ -? Copeland (ibid:237)	1	(7)
Miscellaneous fragments, as above	?	(4)
Unidentified vessel forms, 'Willow', 1780's 20th cent., various manufacturers	2	(4)
Cup? fragments, 'British Flowers', c. 1829-1874, Copeland (ibid:61)	1	(3)
Mug or tankard fragments, unidentified pattern (Fig. 38, b)	1	(6)
Miscellaneous unidentified fragments	?	(6)
White earthenware, 'spongeware'		
Cup, purple stamped decoration, fragments (Fig. 37, c)	1	(27)
Blue decorated fragment	1	
Brown decorated fragment	1	
Purple decorated fragment	1	
White earthenware, polychrome hand painted		
Cup, green, blue, red and black decoration (Fig. 37, a)	1	(8)
White earthenware (ironstone)		
Dinner plate fragment	1	
Soup plate fragments	1	(26)
Pitcher or teapot fragments	1	(5)
Mug or tankard fragments (Fig. 38, c)	1	(2)
Cup fragments	3	(4)

Artifact Description	N
Fragment marked 'Granit'	1
Miscellaneous fragments	? (22)
Porcelain, cup fragment, green decoration, hand painted	1
Glassware	
Pharmaceutical bottle, blown in mold, mark on base, applied lip (Fig. 40, f)	1 (2)
Pharmaceutical bottle fragments, 'Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer' (cf. Fig. 40, e)	1 (5)
Amber bottle glass fragment with ribbing	1
Milk glass fragment	1
Lip/neck fragment from wide mouth bottle (Fig. 39, g)	1
Miscellaneous glass fragments; clear, pale green, blue-green	3 (15)
Tableware	
Forks, bone handles (bolsters), plain (Fig. 40, b)	2 (3)
Table knife, bone bolster, cross-hatched incised (Fig. 40, c)	1
Bone handle fragment	1
Kitchenware	
Pot nooks (Fig. 41, d)	2
Iron kettle lug (Fig. 41, c)	1
Cast iron pot rim fragment	1
Container fragments (corroded tin can fragments)	? (82)
ARCHITECTURE Group	
Nails	
Wrought	21

Artifact Description	N
Cut and wrought	15
Cut	67
Fragments	? (59)
Pane glass fragments	? (96)
FURNITURE Group	
Brass tack (cf. Fig. 43, lower right)	1
Glass lamp chimney fragment	1
ARMS Group	
Gunflint (cf. Fig. 20, c)	1
Lead sprue/waste (Fig. 20, f)	1
.44 rimfire cartridge casing, no headstamp (cf. Fig. 20, h)	6
.577 Boxer Mark VI, no headstamp (Fig. 20, k)	1
CLOTHING Group	
Buckle, ferrous (Fig. 50, 1)	1
Buttons	
Bone, 4 holes, 18.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 45, b1)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 17.0 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 45, b2)	2
Bone, 4 holes, 17.5 mm dia., (Fig. 45, d)	1
Bone, 4 holes, 14.0 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 45, b3)	2
Shell, 4 holes, 9.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 46, a)	1
Shell, 4 holes, 8.0 mm (Fig. 46, c)	1
Shell, 2 holes, 9.5 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 46, g)	1
Metal (brass?), 20.5 mm dia., plain disc, snank eye (cf. Fig. 47, c)	2

Artifact Description	N
Metal (iron and brass) 2-way, c. 18.0 mm dia., (cf. Fig. 47, j)	2
Metal (ferrous), 2 piece, wire? eye in back, 15.5 mm dia., poss. fabric covered (Fig. 47, m)	1
Metal, brass, 4 holes, 17.0 mm dia., 'Double' ring edge (Fig. 47, l)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 12.5 mm dia., (Fig. 48, b)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 13.0 mm dia., moulded dot ring (Fig. 48, j)	1
Glass, 4 holes, 11.0 mm dia., dished centre (Fig. 48, b)	1
Beads, glass (Fig. 49)	
Orange, 1.0 mm dia., IIa19 (Kidd and Kidd 1970)	1
Yellow, c. 9.0 mm dia., W1b7	1
Blue, c. 11.0 mm dia., fragment, W1b16	1
White, c. 18.0 mm dia., W1c10	1
Thimble, fragment (Fig. 52, c)	1
PERSONAL Group	
Jewellery part (earring?) with blue glass stone (Fig. 55, f)	1
Clock or watch key (Fig. 55, g)	1
Slate board fragments (cf. Fig. 53, a)	3
Coin, British, copper penny, George IV, c. 1825-1827, very worn	1
TOBACCO PIPE Group	
White (ball) clay	
Plain bowl, smoked, reground broken stem (Fig. 57, e)	1 (2)

Artifact Description	N
Bowl fragments 'IF' unsmoked, J.T. Ford, Stepney, England, c. 1831-1870+ (Walker 1977:378) (cf. Fig. 57, g)	7 (7)
Miscellaneous bowl fragments, unsmoked	? (17)
Miscellaneous bowl fragments, smoked	? (5)
Bits, round to oval section (similar to reconstructed 'IF' pipe 17B5:58)	11
Bits, reground and reshaped	4
Miscellaneous stem fragments	? (68)

ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS Group

Iron axe head, elliptical eye, 1.855 kg	1
Iron ring, possibly from harness	1
Screws, flat head, slotted	3
Bolt fragment	1
Nuts, ferrous, square	2
Cupreous fragments	5
Unidentified iron fragments, scrap	18
Lead sheet, foil fragments	19
Rubber compound? fragments	2
Barrel band fragments	? (40)

FAUNAL Group

Mammalia

<u>Bison bison</u> : buffalo, adult	1
- 1 Distal humerus	
- 1 Second phalanx	
- 1 Left? scapula	
- 1 Right scapula	
- 1 tibia, distal	
- 1 mandible	

Artifact Description	N
<u>Bos taurus</u> : cow, adult	1
- 1 caudal vertebra	
<u>Bison/bos</u> : buffalo/cow	1
- 1 ulna fragment, proximal	
- 1 magnum	
- 1 ulna fragment	
- 2 scapular fragments	
- 2 lateral maleoli	
- 1 acetabulum	
- 1 radius fragment	
<u>Alces alces</u> : moose, adult	1
- 1 Premaxilla-maxilla	
<u>Odocoileus</u> sp.: deer, adult	1
- 1 Right mandible	
<u>Lepus americanus</u> : varying hare, adult	1
- 1 Right femur	
- 1 Left pelvis	
- 1 Right tibia	
- 1 Left numerus	
- 1 Right calcaneus	
- 1 Right metatarsal, fourth digit	
- 1 Right metatarsal, first digit	
- 1 Left metatarsal, fifth digit	
- 1 Right metatarsal, fifth digit	
<u>Sus scrofa</u> : pig, adults, at least 3 female	4
- Left premaxilla-maxilla with first incisor, canine, pre-molars first-third, 12-15 months	
- Left premaxilla-maxilla with sockets of first incisor and canine, about 12 months old	
- Left maxillary fragment with dentary fourth pre-molar, first molar, fragment of second molar, and empty partial socket of third pre-molar, about 12-15 months old	
- Right premaxilla with second incisor, little or no wear, about 16 months old	
- Right maxilla with canine, first-third pre-molars and fragment of fourth pre-molar; noticeable wear on pre-molar, well over 15 months old	
- Left maxillary fragment with second molar and root impressions of third molar, about 20 months old	
- Left deciduous fourth pre-molar	
- Three tooth fragments, lower incisor and second premolar fragments	

Artifact Description

N

- Atlas
- All of the above individuals lack the very large curved canines of male pigs. Also lacking are the bony 'crests' found on the maxilla above the canines.

Canis sp.: wolf and/or large domestic dog 1-2

- 1 incisor
- 2 lumbar vertebrae with cut marks
- 1 Right mandible and teeth

Aves

Anas sp.: duck 1

- 1 caracoid
- 1 Sternal fragment
- 1 tibiotarsus fragment
- 1 ulna
- 1 mandible fragment
- 1 numerus
- 1 Left tibiotarsus
- 1 Right radius

Pisces

Hiodon alosoides: goldeye 1

- 1 dentary
- 1 opercle

Esox lucius: Northern pike 1

- 1 dentary
- 3 vertebra
- 1 pre-ethmoid

Coregonus culpeaformis: whitefish 1

- Scales

Catostomus commersoni: white sucker 1

- 1 quadrate
- scales

Stizostedion vitreum: walleye 1

- 1 preopercle

Molluscs

Anodonta grandis: fresh water mussel 1

- 1 half snell

*N is the minimum number of items (MNI) found. For example, three ceramic bowl fragments having the same pattern may represent only a single object even though they do not fit together. The number of fragments is given in brackets.

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